Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.

Strongly recommended by

WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.

Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 123 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to :

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports vi Singapore and Hongkong.

(2) From Bombay to Italian Ports vi Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.

Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.

Apollo Street, Fort.

BRANCH.

Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
Paid Up Capital	4,71,900
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,

JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3 It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

THE ONLY INDIAN COMPANY which has been able to declare reversionary Bonus to its Policy-holders at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum on the first stringent Actuarial Valuation—

THIS IS UNIQUE & UNPRECEDENTED.

Before insuring elsewhere compare its rates, privileges and advantages. Apply for particulars to,

Indian Products Supplying Agency Ltd.,
(For Bombay)
53, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

K. G. TOKEKAR, Esq.,
(For Deccan),
Poona.

Messrs. DESHPANDE & SON.
(For Berar)
Akot.

J. C. PATEL, Esq.,
(For Gujarat)
Petlad.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	**Rs. 1,20,00,000**
Claims paid exceeds ..	**Rs. 36,00,000**
Annual Income exceeds ..	**Rs. 25,00,000**

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.
CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks. English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

229 and 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY
Price on application.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

One Hammond typewriter, 2 No. 5 and 7 Blick typewriters in wooden cases and one revolving duplicator with base board and metal covers.

On account of the underwriters:—

R. M. M. 43—1 case cotton embroidery costume skirts ex. S. S. Calna.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber tyred bicycle wheels double C. spring victoria by Windover in very good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable pucca built furnished Bungalow with out-houses, stable, etc., at Matheran, known as "Minocher Villa."

Under instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. Cursetji Mancherji Banajee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Matheran.

The very valuable pucca built furnished bungalow with cook-house, godown, servants' quarters, stables, etc., at Olympia, opposite Scottish Orphanage, known as "Minocher Villa."

The Bungalow is standing on 5 acres of land and its flooring is all tiled. There is a large verandah in front and rear, and has corrugated iron roof with ceiling.

There are 4 bedrooms with 4 bathrooms, 2 dressing rooms and drawing and dining room.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of about 100 Bales English Piece-goods and 12 Cases Limejuice, damaged by Sea Water.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Modi Bunder, near Alexandra Dock's Hind Gate, on account of the underwriters:—

About 100 bales piece-goods, damaged by sea water, such as prints, tanjibs, checks, satins, velvets, mercerised checks, red and white twills, black and blue serge, glaze border prints:—

12 cases lime-juice cordial.

The above goods were taken alongside the s.s. "Helcomba" to be transhipped for Basra and the Persian Gulf but owin to the storm on the 12th March last, the boat in which the above goods were loaded sank in the harbour.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Jeejee House, Ravelin Street, Fort, opposite the Freemason Hall, and next to the Excelsior Theatre, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery, and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, electric hall lamps, musical box, rich English carpets, beaded door chicks, Ratnagiri made, inlaid marble top cabinet, corner cabinets, English glass door book cases, old China vases and jars, one set marble clock with figures, writing tables, French brass bedstead, iron single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs mahogany dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, rich pictures, revolving top writing tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys and easy chairs, folding chairs, cane sofas, etc., etc. The property of R. Bailey, Esq., Proprietor Messrs. G. Bailey and Co., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of about 100 bales English Piece-goods and about 100 cases Lime Juice Cordial, damaged by Sea water.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mallet Bunder, or Chamar Godi, on account of the underwriters:—

About 100 bales English piece-goods, damaged by sea water, such as prints, tanjibs, checks, satins, velvets, mercerised checks, red and white twills, black and blue serge, glaze border prints:—

Also about 100 cases Lime Juice Cordial by "Rose."

The above goods were taken alongside the S. S. "Helcomba" to be transhipped for Basra and Persian Gulf, but owing to the storm on the 12th March last the boat in which the above goods were loaded sank in the harbour.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 2ND KUMBHARWADA LANE, NEAR DURGADEVI ROAD.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Anandrao Dhakji Rane and Ramrao Dhaji Rane, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinathji (hereinafter called "the Vendors"), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following immoveable property on SATURDAY, the 1st day of June, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.):—

All that piece or parcel of Government land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 2nd Kumbharwada Lane near Durgadevi Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 169 3/9th square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2725, New No. 9737, Old Survey No. 171 and New Survey No. 2/5631 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7689 and Street No. 290 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Kumbharwada Lane, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage and the house of Soonar Narayen Chintoba and on or towards the South by the house of Bhandari Pandu Luxumon and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT THE CORNER OF BHAJIPALA STREET AND NAGDEVI STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrators of the Estate of the late Abdoolally Hussonally and Mahomedally Abdoolally Rupawalla,

SALE BY AUCTION.

SILK CONTROL
OF
THE WESTERN INDIA MARKETS

(1) Compare our prices"
(2) We stock only the best"
(3) We retail at wholesale rates"

SILKS
FOR
SARIES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS
(A Speciality)

AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.—(Continued.)

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 20th day of June, 1918, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land containing by admeasurement two hundred and fourteen square yards and nineteen hundred of another square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B. Ward No. 252 and Street Nos. 59-67 and 212-216 and all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Nagdevi Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street, on or towards the West by a public passage reserved to convey dirty water and the property of Mahomedally Gulamally, on or towards the North by the Bhajipala Street and on or towards the South by the property of Hooseinbhoy Tunundbhoy Misrey and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Shaikh Hoosein bin Gulam Mohidin Rogay and others and are now in that of the tenants of the owners.

The property yields at present the monthly rent of Rs. 900 according to Hindoo months.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made to Messrs. Shroff and Dinsha, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 24th May, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

SALE THIS DAY FRIDAY, THE 24TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, very valuable and substantial household and office furniture, such as sliding dining tables, sideboard, silk tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, typewriters, chests of drawers, single and double almyrahs, gown presses, teapoys, hat stands, dressing and washing tables, single and double iron and wooden bedsteads.

By order of the office concerned:—

2 bales, 555½ lbs., genuine Helvatia Laces.

100 cwts. Iron coach screws. 5 by ½ size.

1 Duplicating machine.

18 Volumes Imperial set of Dickins' works.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CWTS. COACH SCREWS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned:—

100 cwts. coach screws, 5in. by ½in.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES GENUINE HELVATIA LACES.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned:—

2 bales, 555½ lbs., genuine Helvatia Laces.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES JAPANESE FANCY CHECK.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-0 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned:—

9 cases each 40 pieces Japanese Fancy Check 28 inches and 24 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 BALES HANDKERCHIEVES.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.

16 bales each 200 pieces each 8 pieces Handkerchieves 34x30 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES CORDROI OF CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Nanakchand Ishwarsingh at his shop at Kamdhenoo Gully, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. A. Rubin.

50 bales each 40 pieces cordroi of Currimbhoy Mills No. 1109.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th May, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO 'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE of Chinese and Japanese Silk Goods, Woollen and Cotton Piece-Goods, Real and False Jari Embroidered Kores, Shop Furniture, Copying Press, Safe, Gadlas, Takias, Etc.

High Court Suit No. 1225 of 1917.
Adamji Babooji vs. Amtoobai.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 25th day of May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the shop situate at Pakmodia Street, Fulgully, the following:—

Chinese and Japanese assorted silk goods, such as, Chinese cloth, paj, rolls, ghatpots, silk handkerchiefs, uttus, woollen and cotton shawls, flannels, banat, mulls, dorias, jaconetts, chintz, parmatta, loongees, sarees, odhnis, frocks, caps, Madrasi cloth, Bora's turbans with jari ends, real and false jari embroidered kores, surti utlus, gaj, crepe, cupboards, safe, copying press, clock, gadlas, takias, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 HANDSOME SHIGRAM, 1 ENGLISH MADE ZOOLOO VICTORIA AND ONE YOUNG WALER HORSE.

H. C. Suit No. 1225 of 1917.
Adamji Babooji vs. Amtoobai.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th day of May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort:—

1 handsome rubber-tyred shigram.

1 handsome rubber-tyred English-made zooloo victoria.

1 young showy waler horse.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th May, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 169 BALES SARGODAH COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba in the Jamshed Godown of Messrs. Khimji Vishram, by order of Mr. Ayaldas Sawaldas of Karachi and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Rahmoo Mowji Karachiwalla:—

107 bales Sargodah Cotton.

62 bales Sargodah Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BALES OF DAMAGED HAY, WIRE, HOOP IRON, ETC.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will on MONDAY, the 27th day of May, 1918, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Grain Depot, Tank Bunder, Mazagon:—

Bales of damaged Hay, Wire, Hoop Iron, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 4 days from the date of sale.

On MONDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Gold Mohur Castle compound, Byculla, by order of the mortgagee-in-possession J. W. Wallett, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Ganapathrow Nirmallee:—

1 young female elephant.

1 African baboon.

1 Indian monkey.

1 pony.

The animals are on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th May, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES FOOLSCAP PAPER.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Anandrao, Bhawoo and Co., of 25-29, Church Gate Street, the following goods, landed ex. S. S. "Saigon Maru."

20 bales foolscap paper, Nakai quality No. 61, each containing 30 reams weighing 16½ lbs. size 26½ by 16½.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Teak Jungle Wood Cuttings, Old Wood and Iron Pipings and Rubber Cuttings, Manilla Rope, Hawsers, Scrap Iron, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

A quantity of teak and jungle wood cuttings, old wood, iron pipings, rubber cuttings, Manilla rope and hawsers, scrap iron, empty paint kegs, drums and soda casks, cases, etc.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th May, 1918.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A HINDOO COMPOUNDER. See personally Dr. J. L. DESAI, M.B.B.S., Hirabag, C. P. Tank Rd. 4449

WANTED.—A smart and experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. Pay according to qualifications. Those qualified need only apply to Y. G. PANDIT., Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Fort. 4463

WANTED.—Smart and energetic CLERK with good knowledge of English Correspondence. Parsi or Hindu preferred. Apply stating salary required Box No. 305, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4466

WANTED—One experienced Hindu CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, English and Gujrati, one knowing type-writing preferred. Apply MUNJEEBHOY KHATAO, Duncan Road, Doorgadevi. 4448

WANTED—A permanent First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER on probation for 12 months. Salary Rs. 150—10—200. Apply stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials before 31st May, 1918, to CHIEF OFFICER, Municipality, Shikarpur (Sind). 4428

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST with good abilities in English. Pay up to Rs. 65 according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials before 1st June to the HOME MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar (Rajputana). 4421

WANTED.—For a local Mill immediately, six competent CLERKS, 6 English, Gujarati knowing and 3 English, Marathi knowing, to do clerical and supervising works, those acquainted with Mill working preferred. Starting salary Rs. 40 or thereabouts with prospects. Apply sharp, stating age, caste, and past experience with copies of testimonials to Box No. 293 Advt. Devt., "Bombay Chronicle." 4401

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN, knowing Municipality and other works to look after our properties and to collect rent. He should have good references. Again wanted men to undertake contracts for collecting rent. Liberal terms for men of capability and standing, good airy bungalows to be given on rent at Walkeshwar. Apply NATHOORAM RAMNARAIN, Walkeshwar, near Government House, till 11 a.m. and after 9 p.m. daily. 4472

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A young lady seeks EMPLOYMENT to look after one or two children, willing and hard working, also general help. Apply to Box No. 304, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4464

WANTED.—By elderly widow lady (European), many years in India, post of trust in any capacity, Lady Clerk, Housekeeper, Companion, or Charge of invalid or child. Indian family and mofussil no objection. Apply to Box No. 306, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4467

WANTED.

WANTED TO ADVANCE—LOAN on mortgage of immovable property at good interest. Rupees one to two lakhs. Apply to Box No. 307, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4473

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—The very best class of POLO PONIES, thoroughly trained, very fast and big size. Apply immediately and send photograph of pony to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. the SRI SEWAI MAHARAJ DEO of Alwar. 4468

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1,200 R. ft. of LIGHT RAILWAY with 11 trollies and one point crossing. Apply to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4437

QUETTA ENGLISH BLACK CHERRIES.—Special biggest quality. 4 lbs. Rs. 8 cash. Delivery free. Picking Packing scientific. TRIKHA BROTHERS, Quetta. Telegrams—"Grapes." 4438

HIMALAYAN HONEY—Altitude 7,000 white and pure 2 lbs. tin Rs. 1-8, postage extra. THE HONEY HOUSE, Chamba, Punjab. 4418

FOR SALE—One MOTOR CYCLE with side car of known make "Indian," in excellent working order, inspection invited. Please apply MUNJEEBHOY KHATAO, Duncan Road, Doorgadevi. 4447

FOR SALE.—One GINNING FACTORY of 30 gins complete in working order, and lathe, fire pump, cart weigh scale, Donkey pump, etc. For particulars apply—MANILAL TRIBHUWANDAS & CO., Bhusari Gate, Amraoti. 4465

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

FOR SALE—One Four Cylinder, 20 H.P., Three-seated, STUDEBAKER CABRIOLET COUPE, 1916, electric self-starter and lighting, emergency oil side-lamps, horn, new spare tyre and tube, complete equipment, run about 800 miles only. Car in a perfect condition. Rs. 8,000 net. One Four Cylinder, 10 H.P., Morris-Oxford DE LUXE, two-seater with dicky, painted grey, electric lights, fifth wheel complete with tyre and tube, petrol can to match painted, watch, speedometer, luggage carrier, complete equipment, driven by the owner. Car very smart and easy to drive. Very light on petrol. Rs. 6,500 net. Both the cars can be seen at the Show-Room of Messrs. FRENCH MOTOR CAR and ELECTRIC Co., Ltd., and tried by appointment with S. N. DABHOLKAR, Choupaty Road. 4450

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

"RANEEGUNGE COAL ASSOCIATION, LTD."

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue duplicate share certificates in respect of the undernoted shares in the Company upon the statement that the original certificates have been LOST or DESTROYED and Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such original certificates is made to the Directors they will then proceed to deal with such application:—

Certificate No. 1595 for 50 shares No. 88010-059 inclusive, standing in the name of Hirjibhai Phirozshah Karani. 4471

FORTUNA STEAM LAUNDRY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held at MOTILAL MANSIONS, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 27th April, 1918, the following resolution was passed and at a subsequent Extraordinary meeting held at the same place on SATURDAY, the 18th May, 1918, the said resolution was confirmed as a special resolution.

"That the Company be voluntarily wound up and that Mr. Gulabdas Luxmidas Sutaria is appointed honorary liquidator."

For the Fortuna Steam Laundry, Ld.,
GULABDAS L. SUTARIA,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1918. 4472

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LTD.

ISSUE OF NEW ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATES for the new issue of Shares by Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd., are now ready and will be delivered to Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 27th May, on application at the Registered Office of the Company, 40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, in exchange for the temporary receipts granted by the Company.

TURNER MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
4456 Managing Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Empire Day) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1918. 4461

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MAGHJI MOTICHAND, VASANJI MOTICHAND, PRANLAL MOTICHAND and JAMNADAS MOTICHAND, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand unto or upon the said property by way of sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, situate at Cama Building, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without reference to any such claim which will thereafter be considered as having been waived and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 355 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the land of the Port Trustees now in the occupation of the Police as their quarters, on or towards the West by Frere Road, on or towards the North by Goa Street, on or towards the South by the land of the Port Trustees now in the occupation of Balaji Shivji and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1886 and Street No. 89 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1918.

JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE.
4470 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 983 of 1916.)

ABDULLA HAJI VISRAM and another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MAHOMED MULJI RAHIM ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of November, 1917, the following immoveable properties will be sold in two lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 14th day of June, 1918, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendant abovenamed in:

LOT NO. 1—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tandel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration district and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one-hundred and seventy-six square yards and half of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the north by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the property of Fatmabai, wife of Janmahomed Allana, on or towards the East by the Tandel Street, and on or towards the west by the cemetery of Ismaili Khoja Community and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3107 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3297 and Street Nos. 138-142.

LOT NO. 2—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tandel Street, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one-hundred and six square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3113 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 2934 and Street Nos. 214-216 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Nishanpada Road, on or towards the west by Tandel Street, on or towards the North by the property of Jassu Mahomed Mistry and on or towards the south by the property of Hajibhai Jamal and which said premises are formerly and are now in the occupation of Fatmabai, widow of Moorjibhai Rahim and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of April 1918.

H. H. WADIA,
4469 Commissioner.

AMUSEMENTS.

A REMINDER!
HAVE YOU SEEN
HELEN HOLMES
IN THE
RAILROAD RAIDERS?
AT THE
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Please note that to-night is
YOUR LAST CHANCE
to see the first six chapters of this splendid drama of the road. Don't miss it!
TO-MORROW!
Be ready for SIX MORE CHAPTERS—startling—spectacular—sensational.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
TO-NIGHT at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Seething with the Red Hate and Blood Lust of Frenzied Nations.
The Mightiest Picture of World Conflict That the Brain of Man Has Yet Conceived and Realized
THE FALL OF A NATION
Thomas Dixon's Thrilling Film Spectacle of America's Future, with a Central Love Theme of Engrossing Power
VICTOR HERBERT'S MUSIC
SPECIAL NOTICE
This is the first original score ever written by an eminent composer to accompany a great picture. It will be performed IN ITS MAGNIFICENT ENTIRETY during the presentations here

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AND 10
MR. E. H. DUCASSE Presents
THE LEADING LIGHT OF THE PARISIAN STAGE AND SCREEN
MDLLE SUZANNE GRANDAIS
IN THE "ECLIPSE" MASTERPIECE.
"HIS GOLDEN HOUR"
A WONDERFUL DRAMA OF A WOMAN'S PASSION AND A MAN'S SACRIFICE
The opportunity you've long been looking out for is come!
It's up to you to avail yourself of it or let it go by!
HIS PRIDE & SHAME (Funny Comic) PATHE GAZETTE (The Latest).
Popular Prices: Stalls One Rupee. Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5. Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As. Gallery 2 As.
Watch for new Grand Bill Sunday Next.
With "IT'S ALWAYS THE WOMAN."

THE MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
To-night and during the week at 7, 8-45 & 10-30
THE GIRL and the GAME
EPISODES 7—8—9
The instructive and entertaining
UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE
AND A
SPARKLING COMIC
are included in the Programme.

ONE DAY MORE!
Complete change of Programme to-morrow. You are particularly reminded of the eminently popular Drama
THE
"CONQUERORS OF DEATH"
THAT HAS JUST ONE DAY MORE RUN TO-DAY
AT THE
— CINEMA PRECIOUS —
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
The Universal Screen Magazine and a Comic Film in the Programme
HALF PRICES.
Three shows daily: 7, 8-45, 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
TO-DAY being EMPIRE DAY there will be a Matinee at 5 p. m.

IMPERIAL
LAMINGTON ROAD.
MURDER . . MYSTERY . . MELODRAMA
Mrs. VERNON CASTLE IN A Powerful Pathe Drama
"THE MARK OF CAIN"
PATHE'S
"HISTORY OF THE WAR"
Depicting the German advance on Antwerp.
PATHE GAZETTE, Etc.
Daily 7, 8-45, 10-30, Matinees, Saturday 5, Sunday 3-30 and 5.

AMUSEMENTS.

TERRIFIC SUCCESS OF OUR NEW GALA PROGRAMME
THEATRE PACKED AT EACH PERFORMANCE!
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
At 6-30 To-night At 10 p.m.
THE GAIETY REVUE CO.
Presents
AUSTRALIA'S OWN
Jimmy Gerald
Jimmy Gerald
The Incomparable Comedian, Dancer and Impersonator
Direct from the Battle Front.
SEE JIMMY GERALD
as the
DAME
IN MOTHER GOOSE
also
in conjunction with
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
And
THE GAIETY COMEDY CO.
presents
A Screamingly Funny Farcical Sketch
THE TELEPHONE BOY
LAUGHS, SCREAMS AND YELLS!
Preceded by SELECT VARIETIES.

THE EXCELSIOR
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA Co.
In all the Leading London Musical Successes.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 24th MAY
"The Bing Boys are Here."
2nd Edition
SATURDAY, 25th MAY
Capt. Bairnsfather's humorous musical war play
THE "BETTER 'OLE"
SUNDAY, 26th MAY, AT 5-30 P.M.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
A New Musical Play in 2 Acts
"HIGH JINKS"
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 P. M.
BIG ATTRACTION THIS WEEK
"The Tailor of Bond Street"
"The Tailor of Bond Street"
"The Tailor of Bond Street"
The incomparable 4-Reel Comedy Drama featuring
Messrs. Yorke and Leonard in a remarkable human story with a judicious mingling of comedy which made
POTASH & PERLMUTTER
Famous

THE EMPIRE
Commencing Saturday, May 25th
MARIE CORELLI'S
Most Popular Work
"TEMPORAL POWER"
"TEMPORAL POWER"
"TEMPORAL POWER"
The much-discussed novel thas brought the celebrated authoress to the zenith of her fame. Visualized as a great 6-Act Super Film.

ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH
TO-NIGHT
THREE NEW EPISODES
showing the
FURTHER ADVENTURES OF
JIMMIE DALE
ALIAS
THE GREY SEAL
Also Showing
GAUMONT GRAPHIC.
A Comedy in two parts.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY: at 7, 8-45 and 10-15

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE LAST DAY!

and then adieu to all those favourites who have been for such a long time past our so many intimate and close friends.

"SEQUEL

TO THE

DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"

has a happy termination and this is positively the last day to see it

AT

THE WEST END CINEMA

(New Chumey Road)

Gaumont Graphic and a two-reel Comic in the Programme.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE

TO-NIGHT 9-30.

TOWN HALL

TO-NIGHT 9-30

also To-morrow & Monday night

FREDERIC SHIPMAN

PRESENTS THE

FANTASTICS

Miles and Miles of Music, Mirth and Smiles.

Miss Nellie Black Violinist and Vocalist.
Miss Hilda Felstead Comedienne.
Miss Elsie Black Flautist and Piccolo Soloist.
Miss Mary Macfarlane Business Manager.

Complete Change of Programme every Second night.

PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2 & 1.

Booking at ROSE & Co.

MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED

Government and Railway Contractor

CHOTANI

Ship Chandlers, Timber & Hardware Merchant

Keeps a Very Large Stock

OF

Iron, Galvanized, Steam, Copper and Lead Pipes, Canvas Hose and Best Sail Navy Canvas, English and Japanese Zinc Slabs, Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Steel, Tool Mining, and High Speed Air Hardening by Edgar Allens.

Best English Leather Belting by Geo. Angus, Screws, Augers, English Mild Steel Plates, Marine Glue, etc., etc., etc.

Godown & Office at Sewrie Bunder

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Telephone No. 963.

YOUNG INDIA

A High Class Weekly devoted to the Discussion of Indian Problems . . . . . .

Striking Articles, Instructive Criticisms, Interesting Comments.

Full of informing matter.

Yearly subscription Rs. 5 only.

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THE MANAGER,

YOUNG INDIA OFFICE,

36a, Chowpatty Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 22nd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	21.27—53
June	20.84—48
July	20.14—34
Aug.	19.38—30
Sept.	19.02—15

Old Contracts

Months.	To-day's price.
May	19.83—63
May-June	19.75—67
June-July	19.67—63

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,009
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	..
,, ,, to Continent	..
Futures at New York July	24.57— 1
,, ,, Oct.	23.70+ 1
,, ,, Jan	23.49+ 4
Spot Cotton at New York	26.10—15
,, ,, Orleans	29.00—.5
Futures at New Orleans July	24.23— 2
,, ,, Oct.	22.84— 3

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 21st.

Bar Silver Spot	43 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady Small Trade Business.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	50½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	48½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64
Government Securities 3%	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, May 21st.

4½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£93½

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Tuesday, May 21st.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.			Rs.
41,000	were alloted	to Calcutta ..	41,000
Nil	,, ,,	to Bombay ..	
Nil	,, ,,	to Madras ..	

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/6.
,, Bombay }

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 27% { above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
10,36,000	were allotted	to Calcutta ..	59,59,000
42,90,000	,, ,,	to Bombay ..	
6,33,000	,, ,,	to Madras ..	

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/5 29/32.
,, Bombay }

Min. Rate Received { Calcutta / Bombay } 27% { above that rate in full.

	Rs.
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale	60,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	60,00,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 21st.

WHEAT.

Wheat.—No change.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm	
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but inactive.	
Cottonseed. Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal Buyers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal Buyers	19

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	3
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July	2/3½
Tone.—Rather firmer.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 23.

The nominal quotations this morning for Broach Fine May was 691 and July 694. In the Marwadi Bazaar the markets opened easier at Rs. 684 for May, and July quotation was at a premium of Rs. 4 above May. Later on the market further declined and touched Rs. 680. At this price the market slightly improved and business was reported at Rs. 683.

At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 684 and closed easier at Rs. 681.

The Cotton Market is closed on the 24th instant, for a public holiday (Empire Day).

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	May	Rs.	681
Fine Akola	,,	,,	638
Fully Good Bengal	,,	,,	530
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June	,,	710
,, M. G. Coompta	,,	,,	720
,, Westerns	,,	,,	708

The tone of the market to-day has been easier and prices are lower.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

May fine 680.
July fine 679.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 23RD MAY 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals ..	595	580	546	500	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	590	575	535		,, ,,
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat		670	650		,,
M.G. Nag ore ..		670	650		,,
M.G. Yeo mal ..		660			,,
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ..		650			,,
M.G. Asraoti ..		650			,,
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		650	630		,,
M.G. Khandesh ..			575		,,
M.G. Muthia ..		585	560		,,
M.G. Kadi Viramgam ..			675		,,
M.G. Broach ..	688	683	705		,,

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 23rd May 1918.

Cotton	6,417 bales.
Wheat	15,145 cwts.
Linseed	9,288 ,,
Rape, &c.	174 ,,
Gingellyseed	Nil ,,
Poppyseed	Nil ,,
Groundnuts	43 ,,
Castorseed	2,217 ,,
Rice	51,252 ,,
Myrabollams	6 303 ,,
Cottonseed	682 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil ,,
Gram	3,403 ,,
Jowar	799 ,,
Maize	854 ,,
Barley	3,212 ,,

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 23rd May, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.) ..	600	585	535	495	Ready
Scinde-Punjab .. (M.G.)	595	580	530	..	Ready
Akola Khamg ..	..	645	625	..	Ready
Fair-Staple M.G.	..	..	..	..	..
Broach (M.G.) ..	690	680	672	..	Ready
Kadi ..	..	..	702	..	Ready
Viramgam (M.G)	..	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G) ..	..	595	570	..	Ready
Bhimdi-Wadvan (M.G.) ..	..	..	700	..	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	715	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	705	Ready
Western (M.G.) .	..	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)..	..	..	..	730	Ready
Antni-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	735	Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May 23rd 1918 - 5 p.m.

		Basis Terms.	Rail Delivery.
		Rs: a: p.	Rs: a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi	70-30 ..	52 8 0	7 8 6
,, ,, Cawnpore	70-30	52 0 0	7 8 6
,, Karachi Bangla	..	52 8 0	7 8 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	7 5 0	7 11 0
,, Cawnpore	..	7 3 0	7 9 0
,, Yellow Cawapore	..	7 6 0	7 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	8 0 0	8 6 0
,, Thin	..	7 10 0	8 0 0
Teoliseed, White 85.15	..	63 0 0	.. ..
,, Gajar 75.25	..	55 0 0	.. ..
,, Gajar 50.50	..	54 0 0	.. ..
,, Black	..	51 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	..	10 0 0	10 6 0
Groundnuts	..	43 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	..	5 0 0	5 6 0
Barley	..	37 0 0	5 4 0
Castorseed	..	46 0 0	....

Forward.	Rs: as: p.
Wheat April-May	7 6 6
,, August September.. ..	7 9 3
Linseed May	8 6 3
,, dept.	8 13 8

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay May 23rd 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. ps.
Davids f ;0	0 15 15
Shapurji No 10	0 15 1
Simplex No. 10	0 15 0
Edward No. 10	0 15 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 23rd 1918.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
,, Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	203½
American Dollars	279
Hongkong ,, ...	209
Shanghai	286½
Japan	145½
Singapore	155½

Market steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-6.
Sovereign Rs. 18-12.
Silver ready Ex-duty Rs. 111-10.
Silver 1st. Sett. Rs. 111-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months Sight Drafts 1/6 7/16.
Bank Demand on Francs Fr. 203½.
3 Months' Sight Francs Fr. 212.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 209.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 299.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143-8.
60 Days' Sight Japan Rs. 138-8.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 279.
Bank Demand on Singapore Rs. 155-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 89.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 63.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trusty long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady but declnied during the course of the day on account of profit taking. At the close the market was steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,835, Swadeshi 2,010, Simplex 782-8, Shapurji 135, Pearls 590, New Greats 362-8, Madhavji 2,255, Luxmi Cotton 1675, Kohinoor 1,450, Ind. Malwa 332-8, Finlay 525, Fazulbhoy 785, David 560, Currimbhoy 375, Nagpur 2,430, Bombay United 895, Tata ordy. 241-4, Tata Old defd. 1,115, Alcocks 855, Bombay Burma 720, Bombay Steam 310, Tata Hydro. 1,260. Bombay Tramway 360, Bombay Dyeing 1,320, Advance 1,270, Century 450, Ind. Bleeching 165, Katni ordy. 240, Katni defd. 1,200, Tata New defd. 365 prem.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1,837-8, Swadeshi 2,010, Swan 672-8, Simplex 782-8, Shapurji 125, New Greats 362-8, Pearls 590, Madhavji 2,255, Luxmi Cotton 1,675, Kohinoor 1450, Kasturchand 1,250, Ind. Malwa 332-8, Ind. Bleeching 160, Finlay 525, Fazulbhoy 787-8, David 560, Currimbhoy 375, Crescent 245, Century 450, Nagpur 2,430, Bombay United 895, Bombay Dyeing 1,290, Advance 1,300, Katni ord. 240, Katni defd. 1,200. Tata ordy. 242-8, Tata Old defd. 1,115, Tata New defd. 360, prem. Alcocks 855, Bombay Burma 725, Bombay Tramway 355, Bombay Steam 310, Tata Hydro, 1,265.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, May 23rd.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	93-0
Total up-to-date	27,68,066-12

MESSRS MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. in their circular dated 4th April, 1918, write:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue, shows an increase of £288,750, as compared with last week's return.

It is reported from New York that $125,000 in gold have been engaged for shipment to Mexico, and that a sum of $1,000,000 in currency has been engaged for shipment to Cuba. The description applied to the consignments, namely "gold" in the one case and "currency" in the other is of significance.

SILVER.

"Bradstreet" reports that "in default of adequate silver circulation, the Philippine National Bank has resorted to the issue of paper currency, in denominations of as low as 25 cents. to the amount of $500,000."

It is stated that silver money will be no longer current in Italy after the 30th of April next.

CURRENCY.

The market has remained steady, with a moderate amount of business, during the three working days which have elapsed since our last letter. After remaining at 45 5/8d. since the 26th ultimo, the price fell to-day to 45 1/2d.

The Shanghai exchange has not made any movement of importance.

The silver output of the United States of America for 1917 is estimated officially to be 74,244,500 fine ounces, a reduction of 170,302 fine ounces compared with the output of the preceding year.

No fresh Indian Currency return has been cabled since that of the 22nd ultimo.

The stock in Bombay on the 8th March consisted of 1,300 bars. No fresh news has come to hand.

The stock in Shanghai on the 23rd March consisted of about 29,975,000 ounces in sycee and 13,900,000 dollars, as compared with about 29,750,000 ounces in sycee and 13,800,000 dollars on the 18th March.

Statistics for the month of March are appended:—

Highest price for cash 46d.
Lowest price for cash 42 1/2d.
Average 43.619d.

Quotations for Bar Silver per oz. std.

April 2 45.5/8d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 3 45.5/8d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

April 4 45.1/3d. cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average 45.583.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1/8d. below that fixed a week ago.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

May 24.

We have to report a quiet market during the week with good demand but with many sellers prices for ready sugars have been reduced by 8 to 12 annas per cwt. all round. A few wagons of White Java Sugar imported from Madras were sold at Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 19-0-0 per cwt. Mauritius Crystals changed hands amongst dealers at Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 18-2-0 ex-godown. The S. S. Rione and Krakataw are on their way to Bombay and are expected on about the 28th instant. Calcutta market is very quiet and prices have gone down nearly Rs. 2 per cwt. while Karachi reports also quiet market. It is reported that 70,000 tons of old crop Javas are awaiting shipment for India against old contracts. Java market is very quiet with sellers of White Java at 12s. 9d. per cwt. F. O. B. Java.

The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 19-4-0 equals 23s. 6d. F. B. H. stocks 18,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 16-0-0 equals 20s. F. B. H. stocks 10,000 bags.

Sec. Boil Dry Rs. 18-12-0 equals 23s. F. B. H. stocks 2,000 bags.

Sec. Boil Soft Rs. 20-8-0 equals 25s. F. B. H. stocks 5,000 bags.

Mauritius Crystals Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 18-12-0 stocks 130,000 bags.

Mauritius Syrups Rs. 16-0-0 to Rs. 17-8-0 stocks 10,000 bags.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during week ending 21st instant in almost all districts of the Presidency proper. Standing crops were in good condition. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Picking of cotton is nearing completion in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kolhapur, Kathiawar, Baroda and Cutch. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is sufficient. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in the Konkan and are generally steady elsewhere.

DO NOT RUN

Hither and Thither but be cool and self composed !!!

When **Cholera** breaks out in a family, what the house-holder will do? he must administer at once

DR. S. K. BURMAN'S

Extract of **CAMPHOR**, the best and most effective Cholera Prevention of the age.

Price annas 4 per phial.
Packing and Postage
1 to 4 5 annas.

Dr. S. K. BURMAN,
5, Tarachand Dutt Street,
CALCUTTA.
Agent:—**A. M. THAKKAR,**
122, Princess St., Fida Bld., BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address—"CAMPHOR."

Purchase a WATERPROOF OVERCOAT from us at Rs. 7 each

Instead of spending Rs. 40 or 50 for a new one,

K. C. MARROTT,

Largest Importer of Secondhand Clothing

WHOLESALE DEPOT, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RETAIL BRANCH, Kalbadevi Road, Kanta Buildings, opposite the Edward's Theatre, BOMBAY.

Speciality:

Hope for the Hopeless!

It speedily and permanently cures nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.

Correspondence strictly confidential. *Particulars Free.*

THE HEALTH HOME, Samta, Bengal

Please mention this Paper when writing to us

SUPERIOR WRIST WATCHES.

Durable, strong, fashionable, nice-looking and very cheap reliable time-keepers to suit all wrists. Guaranteed for 10 years.

NICKEL CASE Rs. 15, 20, 22, 25, 30

NICKEL CASE RADIUM DIAL

Rs. 18, 24, 27, 30, 33.

SILVER, Rs. 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 35.

SILVER RADIUM DIAL,

Rs. 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 35, 40.

Fine English Leather given free with every watch.

Thousands have been sold up to this time.

Apply to the Manager,

THE IQBAL WATCH Co.

Brandrath Road, LAHORE.

COOK BETTER

by using the Annapurna Cooker. It is the simplest and most efficient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others? Write a card to-day to:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.

Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Bara Bazar. .
Homœopathic.
Institution . .

ON MOST UP-TO-DATE MODEL

Will be opened from 1st of June 1918; with arrangements for out-door Dispensary and Hospital attendance for students.

Located in the Centre of the Metropolis in a well-ventilated and spacious building at:—

No. 6–1, Munshi Sadruldin's Lane, Calcutta, off Machua Bazar Market Building.

Number of students limited in each class.

To avoid disappointment apply at once for prospectus with ½ anna stamp to:

Dr. D. N. DE, L.M.S.,
VICE-PRINCIPAL
At 23, Karbala Tank Lane,
CALCUTTA

or, The Manager, 159, Machua Bazar Street, Calcutta.

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BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 23.

The Monsoon continues fairly active and depression has formed at the head. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, south-east Bengal, northwest Hyderabad, Malabar, local in Upper Burma, Konkan, Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Orissa, Mysore.

The chief falls are:—Table Island four inches, Victoria Point, Bassein two, diamond Island, Lashio one and a half, Barisal, Poona one, Marmagoa three, Mangalore two, Calicut, Trivandrum, Gopalpur one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain round north of Bay.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 23rd May, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north and in excess in the southern districts. Both day and night temperatures are above the average generally, the highest maximum reported yesterday being 114.3 deg. F. at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Allahabad and are lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above the average generally. Day temperature is above normal in the west of the division. Night temperature is in excess everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind. Day temperature is in defect at Jodhpur and in slight excess at Bikaner. Night temperature is above the average at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—A few duststorms are reported. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal in the south-east. Night temperature is above the average in the north-western districts.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 2.99in. of rain and Karwar 0.36in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity continues in excess and temperature in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 1.02in. of rain, Aurangabad 0.51in. and Ahmednagar and Sholapur 0.25in. each. Cloud is light in the north Bombay Deccan and moderate to heavy elsewhere. Humidity is above normal generally. Day temperature is below the average except in the northern districts. Night temperature is in defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again been general on the west coast up to Mormugao, but has not been so heavy; rain has also fallen locally in the Bombay Deccan and north-west Hyderabad. Seas continue rough at Colombo and on the north Malabar coast and have become moderate on the Konkan coast. A low pressure area probably exists off the Bombay coast. Temperature continues high in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Rainfall is likely to continue on the west coast and decrease in the Bombay Deccan. A few showers appear probable on the north Madras coast and the east of the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 23rd of May, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (May)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (May)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd May)	107.5	90.6	21	..	0.86	—2.84
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109.8	85.0	59	..	3.05	+1.19
Rawalpindi	111.0	74.6	29	..	19.66	+8.57
Lahore	114.3	80.7	39	..	4.25	+0.02
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	109.7	85.9	63	..	1.35	—2.25
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	112.7	88.4	54	..	1.26	—0.90
Mainpuri	111.5	88.1	57	..	0.91	—1.85
Jhansi	113.0	92.3	23	..	0.28	—1.81
Cawnpore	105.8	84.7	60	..	1.11	—1.20
Allahabad	103.2	85.3	60	..	0.42	—2.01
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	109.9	81.2	64	..	1.14	—0.24
Karachi	90.4	81.9	78	..	1.54	—3.09
Ajmer	101.8	83.6	54	..	0.25	—1.60
Jaipore	109.5	81.4	37	..	0.34	—1.63
Kotah	111.8	94.0	34	..	0.10	—1.49
Mount Abu	86.8	68.8	41	..	0.15	—1.55
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.0	78.1	71	..	0.15	—0.43
Dwarka	89.3	81.3	80	..	0.01	—0.68
Veraval	86.1	82.5	83	..	0	—0.52
Rajkot	103.0	75.0	64	..	0	—0.65
Bhavnagar Para	103.6	80.8	80	..	0	—0.79
Surat	95.1	80.5	67	..	0.03	—0.42
Ahmedabad	106.1	81.0	58	..	0	—0.47
Deesa	110.5	79.1	64	..	0.01	—0.64
Neemuch	104.3	81.0	46	..	0.53	—0.56
Indore	104.1	79.9	58	..	0.39	—0.71
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	107.9	89.9	29	..	1.30	—1.81
Saugor	108.4	83.4	32	..	0.24	—2.60
Hoshangabad	109.1	86.8	39	..	0.50	—1.60
Khandwa	105.4	83.6	54	..	0.04	—1.36
Akola	106.5	79.2	52	0.02	0.98	—1.27
Amraoti	107.3	81.3	62	..	1.77	—0.72
Nagpur	109.7	80.2	53	0.06	1.04	—2.31
Chanda	101.5	83.0	61	..	0.72	—2.06
Raipur	108.3	83.3	45	..	2.28	—1.13
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.5	82.4	80	..	1.73	+1.04
Ratnagiri	89.1	75.5	74	..	1.22	+0.32
Marmugao	86.0	..	87	2.99	23.84	+21.45
Karwar	81.8	74.8	91	6.36	20.49	+17.59
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.7	78.4	55	..	2.72	+1.38
Ahmednagar	97.1	71.0	80	0.25	7.20	+5.30
Poona	94.8	70.8	82	1.02	7.25	+5.12
Sholapur	107.6	73.7	89	0.25	3.43	+0.79
Bijapur	91.5	71.9	84	..	5.11	+2.41
Belgaum	85.9	68.4	80	..	8.40	+8.14
Aurangabad	101.6	71.9	62	0.51	2.16	—0.19
Nizamabad (Indur)	10.1	6 75.7	64	..	0.53	—2.45
Hyderabad	93	0 74.8	67	..	4.13	+0.43
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	80.1	73.7	94	2.19	21.59	+13.78
Calicut	79.0	74.1	98	1.41	34.37	+18.92
Cochin	89.0	75.7	82	0.92	38.07	+15.01
Colombo	85.9	75.3	82	1.17	36.54	—10.08
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	104.4	84.2	66	..	15.24	+6.89
Bellary	95.3	72.9	61	..	4.01	+0.27
Cuddapah	91.4	79.3	60	..	6.27	—0.17
Madras	100.4	82.5	60	..	27.78	+5.96
Bangalore	83.6	65.8	84	..	12.54	+4.12
Coimbatore	85.7	71.2	81	5.04	12.40	+3.26
Trichinopoly	98.6	79.7	58	..	9.23	—4.16
Negapatam	98.3	79.2	69	..	40.73	+9.07

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd May 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr	29.635 Inches
Temperature of Air	86.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.0 "
Dew Point	77.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.759 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	4.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.5 "
Minimum do. do.	81.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE,SSW,WSW,S.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	144 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.02 Inch.
Total fall during month	0.27 "
Do. do. year	1.73 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 23rd May	0.00 "

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, May 23.*)

Nasarwanji Bezanji Damri, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mani Kantha, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days with effect from the 13th May 1918 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. K. Hewlett, M.R.C.V.S., I.C.V.D., an Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay, is empowered to sit singly while exercising the powers of a Presidency Magistrate.

The powers of a Presidency Magistrate conferred on Captain E. W. Huddleston, C.I.E., R.I.M., Principal Marine Transport Officer, Alexandra Docks, Bombay, are withdrawn at the holder's request.

Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, during the absence of Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, I.C.S., on leave.

Mr. Hormazdiar Phiroz Dastur, Barrister-at-Law, Acting Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to exercise the powers which may be conferred under section 202 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, upon Presidency Magistrates other than the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. J. A. D. McBain, C.I.E., to be a non-official visitor of his Majesty's House of Correction and of his Majesty's Common Prison, Bombay.

Mr. Subrao Venkatesh Kulkarni to act as District Deputy Collector, Bijapur, during the absence of Mr. Shrinivas Swamirao Deshpande on leave.

Mr. Yeshwant Lakshman Dhekne, District Deputy Collector, Thana, is allowed an extension by one month of the privilege leave granted to him.

Mr. Raghunath Krishna Risbud, on return of Mr. Narayan Nilkanth Sathe from leave, to act as District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, during the absence of Mr. G. A. Hiremath on leave.

Mr. Abdul Kadir Muhammad Hussein to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Narainsing Hassasing proceeding on leave.

Mr. Khushaldas Sahijram to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence of Mr. Sahibzada Sardar Muhammad Khan on leave.

A temporary appointment of a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector on Rs. 300 per mensem is created for a period of three months and Mr. Sydney J. Mirza to hold it during the absence of Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., on leave, and Mr. Mirza to draw the full pay of the appointment.

Mr. R. K. Kanitkar, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, East Thana, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from 5th May 1918 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. G. R. Duxbury, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate by six months.

Mr. Madan Lal Khanna, a Probationer to be under the orders of the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

The Rev. P. H. Loyd to be Chaplain on special duty at the Cathedral, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th April 1918.

The Rev. H. T. Vodden to be Chaplain of Aurangabad in place of the Rev. C. W. Thorne with effect from the forenoon of 1st April 1918.

The following appointments are made in connection with the Government Law School, Bombay:—

For a term of one year on the expiry of their present term of office:—

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Barrister-at-Law, to be Principal.

Mr. Bamanji Jamshedji Wadia, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, to be Professor of Law.

Mr. H. Campbell, Barrister-at-Law, to be Professor of Law.

For a further period of two years on the expiry of their present term of office:—

Mr. Sazba Shankar Rangnekar, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, to be Professor of Law.

Mr. Pandurang Vaman Kane, LL.B., to be Professor of Law.

Mr. Hormusji Sorabji Captain, Barrister-at-Law, to be Professor of Law, for a term of one year with effect from the 20th June 1918, vice Mr. Kaikobad Bhikaji Dastur, Barrister-at-Law.

Dr. Miss E. Turner Watts, M.D., has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the 24th May 1918 or from the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. A. H. Fell to act as Inspector of Factories in the vacancy caused in the Department on account of Mr. Chamber's retirement. The appointment should come into force with effect from the date on which Mr. Engel returned to his duties as Chief Inspector of Factories.

Mr. G. H. Baker, Assistant Inspector of Smoke Nuisance, to be substantive "pro tem" Chief Inspector of Smoke Nuisance in addition to his own duties vice Mr. A. H. Fell appointed to act as Inspector of Factories.

During the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Street, I.M.S.:—

Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Evans, I.M.S., to act as Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, and Principal, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Novis, I.M.S., to act as Senior Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College, in addition to his military duties.

Indian Defence Force, Veterinary Corps.

The undermentioned gentleman is granted a temporary commission, subject to his Majesty's approval:—To be Lieutenant, Kenelm Hewlett. Dated 1st April 1917.

Lieutenant Kenelm Hewlett is granted, subject to his Majesty's approval, the temporary rank of Major, while employed on military duty. Dated 2nd October 1917.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	May					May				
Thur	23	m 10	2	26	4	23	m 3	13	17	2
		9	35a	25	6		3	45a	19	11
Fri.	24	m 10	41	27	2	24	m 3	50	16	6
		10	17a	25	10		4	28a	19	7
Sat.	25	m 11	18	27	10	25	m 4	27	15	11
		10	56a	26	1		5	10a	19	3
Sun.	26	m 11	53	28	4	26	m 5	5	15	6
		11	34a	26	4		5	51a	19	1
Mon.	27	0	28a	28	8	27	m 5	42	15	3
							6	31a	19	0
Tues.	28	m 0	12	26	4	28	m 6	18	15	2
		1	4a	28	8		7	10a	19	0
Wed.	29	m 0	51	26	3	29	m 6	52	15	6
		1	41a	28	6		7	50a	19	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
May 23 (Thursday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 8m.
" 24 (Friday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9m.
" 25 (Saturday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9m.
" 26 (Sunday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9m.
" 27 (Monday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 10m.
" 28 (Tuesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 10m.
" 29 (Wednesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m.

Phases of the Moon:—Last quarter 19th May 4d. 8h. 56.2m. a.m.; New Moon 10d. 6h. 30.9m. p.m.; First quarter 18d. 1h. 44.3m. a.m.; Full Moon 26d. 4h 8.4m. a.m.

MAHOMEDAN WOMAN FATALLY STABBED.

TRAGEDY IN OLD HANUMAN LANE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on Thursday, touching the death of Bunibai, a Mahomedan woman, aged 40, who died from the effects of injuries, alleged to have been inflicted on her by one Abdul Rehman Suleman, with a knife. Abdul was present at the enquiry. The evidence was to the effect that about 4-30 p.m. on the 15th instant Abdul, and the deceased and another woman were seen talking in Old Hanuman Lane, when Abdul raised his arm as if to strike or stab the deceased. The latter began to run and fell down, and Abdul went up to her and sat on her. Nur Mahomed Samir, a cook, on seeing this, went up to them, when he saw blood on the body of the deceased and two stab wounds on her chest. He caught Abdul by the waist but the latter pushed him away, broke free and again went to the deceased, who was moving her limbs, and stabbed her once more, above the knee.

Samir then ran, shouting "police." Abdul started to run away, but the police arrested him and took the knife from his hand. The deceased was then removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries on Wednesday.

The deceased's son, Siddick Punja, an umbrella repairer, said he did not know why the deceased was assaulted. Dr. Chandulal Popatial, House Surgeon, G. T. Hospital, was of opinion that death was due to septicaemia, secondary to multiple injuries.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by septicaemia following multiple injuries inflicted with knife by Abdul.

TRAGEDY IN UMERKHADI JAIL.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A CONVICT BY ANOTHER.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court on Thursday, touching the death of Abdul Aziz, a convict in the Umerkhadi jail, who died from the effects of injuries, alleged to have been inflicted on him by another convict named Tajai Makdambux with a stone. Tajai was present at the enquiry. The evidence was that on the afternoon of the 4th instant the deceased and Tajai quarrelled. The latter picked up a stone and struck the deceased with it on the chest and head. A warder, on seeing this, raised an alarm, and Tajai was arrested. After the assault, Tajai knocked his own head against the wall. The deceased was found unconscious and bleeding. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died on Wednesday. Medical evidence showed that the death of the deceased was due to concussion of the brain due to a lacerated wound over the vault of the skull. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by concussion of the brain following injuries to the skull inflicted with a stone by Tajai.

LOVE-MAKING IN PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My mind has at last found the food for which it has been longing so long. I endorse every word of Vijayasham which appeared in yesterday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" under the heading "Love-making in Public." I have often noticed from a tram-car European Officers in military dress driving in victorias on the Cruickshank and Hornby Roads with young girls in their arms and indulging in every sort of licence. Is it not shocking to see military officers kissing girls in open streets? Is this the time for such indulgence in public streets when England is engaged in deadly struggle on the Continent?—Yours, etc.,

H.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I fully endorse the remarks made in your valued columns by Mr. Vijayasham re Love-making in Public. He writes "indulgence in such sports along Queen's Road may be excusable as people do not reside there." Why? We see such offensive scenes throughout the city of Bombay. The Police have full power to stop this abominable nuisance. What is our Police Commissioner doing, surely he himself must have been the witness of these sights. Let him now awake and check this evil. These sights are not only seen along Girgaum Road but throughout the whole trunk of Back Bay from Colaba Reclamation to Chowpaty, on Hanging Gardens, in Tram Cars and in open hack victorias. In these days of civilization these things ought not to be tolerated a single day. Take the example of Back Bay where soldiers and officers clasped in the arms of young girls occupy the whole bench thus causing insult to injury to respectable people. What effect would such sights create on the minds of young boys and girls who come there after a day's hard work and study for fresh air? It is the duty of the Military Authority to put a check on the scandal. Let these officers and soldiers remember the last words of that great Soldier addressed to them at the beginning of War on leaving the shores of England.

A word to Parsi brethren. "Why are you imitating Eurasians and soldiers in this pernicious evil?"—Yours, etc.,

A PARSI.

JUDICIAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE KAIRA DISTRICT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have placed the people of the Kaira District under deep debt of gratitude by giving a prominent place in your issue of the 20th instant, to the question of the judicial headquarters of the Kaira District. Any one who claims to know anything about the Kaira District ought to know that Nadiad is the place for headquarters either of the Collector or of the District Judge. You have done very well to impress this matter on your readers with facts and figures. If the Government have any idea of deliberately and systematically developing important and growing towns, I submit, they can't do better than to give Nadiad its due of being in every sense of the term the first important town of the Kaira District. I should go so far as to suggest to the people of the Kaira District to submit a memorial to the Government definitely placing the popular view before it. I hope the people of the Kaira District will do their duty in the matter in time.—Yours, etc.,

C. N. PANDYA.

Morarji Castle,
Mahableshwar,
May 22.

AN ECCENTRIC PLEADER.

ALARMED AT REPORTER'S PRESENCE.

In the Court of the Third Class Magistrate of Bassein, Mr. Vaidya, there is a case pending in which one Mathew Manuel De Mello and his wife Rosey, of Agasi, appear to answer charges of assault and abusive language preferred against them by one Sebastian Mathew Pereira. There is also a cross case brought by the accused No. 1 against the complainant and one of his witnesses, Elias De Mello.

Mr. P. G. Mulekar, pleader, appears for the prosecution, while Mr. Dinshaw, pleader, of Bassein, is defending the accused.

On Saturday, the pleaders' arguments were heard. Mr. Dinshaw was the first to commence his address, and at the very outset fell foul of the newspaper reporter present in Court. He said it was a very novel thing he had heard, a very novel thing, indeed, a thing never heard of before, especially in the Bassein Court, and that was that the case was going to be reported in the papers. He did not know how far his information was true, but he felt it his duty to warn the reporter not to come out with any garbled report. He then proceeded to deal with the evidence. He described the complainant as "a very demon in human form" and the other witnesses as "diabolical." Nor was he less stinted in such compliments in reference to his learned friend, Mr. Mulekar, whose speech Mr. Dinshaw depicted as the filthiest he had ever heard. Mr. Mulekar, in his reply, strongly protested against the use of such language as Mr. Dinshaw had indulged in. Because Mr. Dinshaw was a pleader that did not imply he had a license, while criticising evidence to exceed the bounds of propriety and indulge in unrestricted abuse and painful personalities.

Mr. Dinshaw, said Mr. Mulekar, appeared to be alarmed at the presence of a newspaper reporter, who, he was glad to say, was none other than the reporter of the "Bombay Chronicle" whose reports of Thana District cases which appeared from time to time in that paper gave sufficient testimony of their impartial character. The "Bombay Chronicle," Mr. Mulekar went on to say, was a leading paper and a power in the land. It was very much esteemed and admired by the public. As for the reporter, continued Mr. Mulekar, he assured the Court he could be very safely left honestly to do his work without any such interference as Mr. Dinshaw's.

Gradually the wordy duel between the two pleaders became so acute and vociferous that the Magistrate turning towards Mr. Dinshaw, sternly rebuked him thus: "Be quiet, Mr. Dinshaw. I'll have none of this. I find you both always quarrelling. You say one thing which compels Mr. Mulekar to retort and thus the quarrel is kept up."

The reporter complained of a remark made by Mr. Dinshaw.

Mr. Dinshaw: "No, no, I did not mean like that. You have altogether misunderstood me."

Here the tempest subsided and a charge was framed against the accused and the case was postponed.

ALL-POWERFUL C. I. D.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A POLICE OFFICER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 22.

To-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Public Prosecutor made some serious allegations against a police officer in connection with a kidnapping case. In this case three persons were charged with kidnapping a minor girl. It was said by the Public Prosecutor that some months ago a case was instituted against the accused, but the girl was not produced by the police officer, who used to visit her. Afterwards the girl was produced and she was made to state a false story by that police officer. There was another case at Krishnagar and the same police officer deposed on behalf of the accused, who were acquitted. Eventually the matter was enquired by the C. I. D., who were now preventing the present accused's case to proceed.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have before me Dr. Turner's report on the health of the city during April published in the papers this morning. The report repeats the old old story of the continued prevalence of smallpox in Bombay during the month under review as previously. Who are the victims of smallpox? Its victims may be divided into two classes—persons living in insanitary conditions, and persons whose health is depreciated either from excesses of one kind or other, or from hereditary taints. Smallpox does not attack the healthy life. It seeks out those who, in one of the two ways, are predisposed for disease; and the oft repeated statement is true enough, that, in any given year, there is always a certain amount of diseased life in the city which must fall before any epidemic which may, in that year, claim more than its fair share of deaths. The grand protective is, therefore, a healthy sanitary life. There is no prophylactic for smallpox in the absence of that. For weariness, the remedy is rest; for hunger, food; for thirst, water; and against disease conditions, the best protective is cleanliness—cleanliness of house and person. Epidemics are always the most destructive amongst the poor, because it is amongst that class that the worst sanitary conditions exist.

To vaccination, then, the best agent we have for stamping out smallpox? Surely not. If it were so, the poor would be in an evil case. Vaccination can neither stamp out nor modify smallpox. No—but it can do the other thing, it can stamp in the smallpox; it is the most powerful agent we have to secure the continuance of the disease in our midst. Smallpox will disappear when we abandon vaccination. The germs of smallpox are implanted in the child, and the insanitary condition in which it is brought up, develops the disease and diffuses it all around. Another feature is that, other diseases are also disseminated by transmission with the vaccine, so that we have two evils, each a pestilence in itself, where we need not have one.—Yours, etc.,

TRUTH.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. S. G. Banker's public lecture on "Sufferings of Farmers," Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, 9-30 p.m.

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute: Empire Day, Masquerade Dance at 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 25.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, annual general meeting of members, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 26.

Mr. Syud Hossain's public lecture on "Government and the Home Rule League Deputation", Shantaram's Chawl, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Mails for Muscat, Charbar, Henjam, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrain, Bushire, Koweit and Gwadur will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 8-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.

Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15, and 10-0.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperfal Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Rd., 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.)

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY RATE.

The Bank reduced yesterday its rate for demand loans on the security of Government Paper to five per cent. per annum.

THE HOME RULE LEAGUE BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Syud Hossain on "Government and the Home Rule League Deputation" on Sunday the 26th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in Shantaram's Chawl, Girgaum.

CHILD'S FATAL FALL.

Lilawati, a Hindu girl, aged about three years, residing with her parents on the 3rd floor of a building in Princess Street, climbed on the railings of the verandah to look down, on Wednesday evening, when she overbalanced herself and fell on to the ground, death being instantaneous.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

A condolence meeting of the above League in memory of the late Mr. G. N. Kulkarni will be held on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 8 a.m., at Girgaum. A children's social gathering of the above League will be held on Sunday, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m. at Girgaum, when Seth Nanalal Parbhuram will preside.

CRUSHED TO DEATH BY COTTON BALE

Bhyru Govind, a mill-hand, aged 25, employed in the Simplex Mills at Clerk Road, was carrying bales of cotton on Sunday with other mill-hands, when his foot slipped and a bale fell on him. He sustained serious internal injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died.

EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATION.

With a view to celebrate Empire Day a general gathering of Hindus will be held at Javer Baug, Kalkadevi Road, to-day, between 9 and 10 a.m., when there will be a Hari-Kirtan and prayers will be offered for the success of British Arms.

A STUDENT'S GRIEVANCE.

A correspondent writes to us drawing attention to a long-standing grievance of Bombay students who have to travel by the B. B. & C. I. Railway line. Students of recognised schools are allowed to travel at half rates, but according to the present practice on this Railway, season-tickets are issued to students at Churchgate Station only and consequently, students attending schools far away from that station are forced to go to Churchgate and put themselves to unnecessary expense and inconvenience. Beside this, they are forced to be absent from schools for one day in a month, as they have to proceed to Churchgate to renew their passes within office hours only. Girl students too are subjected to these inconveniences. The correspondent suggests to the Railway authorities that they should imitate the sister G. I. P. Railway, which issues season tickets at all major stations. The suggestion seems to be a reasonable one and we hope it will be adopted by the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The School Day of the Canara High School, Mangalore, will be celebrated this year on Monday the 24th December.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 23rd May, 1918, was 29.847 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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ALLEGED NUISANCE.

LANDLORD'S STATEMENT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, on Thursday, the hearing was resumed of the case in which Dr. G. Godinho Deputy Health Officer, E. Ward, charged Dr. B. S. Shroff, under section 372 F. of the Municipal Act, with allowing night soil to remain on the premises so as to be a nuisance, on the 7th instant. Mr. P. K. Kotwal pleader, appeared for the accused. Mr. M. K. Azad appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the tenants.

Dr. Shroff put in a written statement, stating that among his buildings was the one known as the Shroff Building in respect of which the present complaint had been made. The said building had a ground floor and five upper floors, holding 48 two-room tenements, there being 8 on each floor. It was completed in June 1916, and was let at Rs. 12-8-0 for each tenement of two rooms on the upper floors.

There were water-closets on full flushing system with two seats on each of the said floors, with one storage tank specially put up on each floor for the supply of water to the water-closets of the lower floor, there being two storage tanks on the fifth upper floor for supply of water to the water-closets of both the fourth and fifth floors. That there were two water service pipes taken in this building and connected to two storage tanks on each floor, one being for the supply of water for domestic purposes, the other for the supply of water to water-closets.

He had kept two semi-rotatory pumps, though not bound to do so under the Municipal Act nor under any undertaking incorrectly alleged to have been given by him to the Executive Engineer, on the third upper floor, to lift up water to the fourth and fifth floors, especially to the fifth floor, as water rose to the fourth floor every morning when there was high pressure in the Municipal Main, and he had since the erection of the building kept a man named Harpal, for working the said pumps.

He had also kept two sweepers, Hira, and his mother who jointly looked after the water-closets of all his properties and kept them and their out-skirts free from filth of any kind.

Besides, he had a mistri Hari, a Mehta, Chunilal, who also looked after and supervised all his buildings including the water-closets and its appliances, fittings, and etcetera.

ALLEGED THREAT TO LANDLORD.

Sometime about the latter part of the third week of April, last, at about an interval of a day or two, two of his tenants, Messrs. D'Souza and Kamat, asked him to let them one of his rooms on the 2nd floor which was about to be vacant on the 1st of May. He refused to let the same to either of them and let it to another old tenant of his with whom both of them were at daggers drawn. That incident roused them up against him, and both of them again came to him a few days thereafter and charged him in a very offensive tone with having interfered with the domestic water supply. Their offensive tone naturally roused his indignation and he said in a huff, that if his premises did not suit their requirements, they might leave it when they chose, and that he would be free of such impertinent tenants, upon which they left threatening that they would let him feel their influence before long.

That threat, it seemed, they had followed up, for on the 26th of April last these two tenants with only two others, out of 24 tenants, appeared to have sent a complaint to the Municipal Commissioner, falsely alleging therein, that he had stopped the water supply to the water-closets for seven days before the date of the complaint i.e. since the 19th of April.

From the evidence in Court it appeared that the malicious complaint was followed up by a telegram sent on the 13th May by these two tenants jointly (as appeared from the evidence of Mr. D'Souza to the Municipal Commissioner), from their place at Mazagon to the Commissioner's office in Fort, a fact which was eloquent in itself to show the animus with which those two even were working against him.

Then he received on the 8th May a letter from the Deputy Health Officer, intimating to him that there was no effective flush in the pans of the water closets of the 4th and the 3rd floors, without mentioning the date on which he found it to be so.

He immediately replied on the following day i.e., the 9th May, that if there had been anything wrong with the flush, it had been set right before his letter was received on the 8th May. Soon after the visit of the Deputy Health Officer the flush was set right.

He had not any time whatever to restore the flush once its defect was brought to his knowledge, and it would not be said by any stretch of imagination that he was negligent of his duty as a landlord.

It was only after this, that he received on the 10th May a registered letter from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., the attorneys of the identical two tenants who were bent upon harassing him.

In that letter, they had made absolutely no complaint about the want of water-supply in the water-closets nor of any unbearable stench they complained of in their letter to the Commissioner, and emphasised in their telegram dated 26th April and 3rd May respectively, though that letter of their attorney was written on the 6th May.

There could be absolutely no truth in the allegations made by both those tenants in their evidence before the Court about the stoppage of water-supply to the water-closets, in face of their attorney's letter and in face of the evidence of the Municipal Inspector. Mr. Dillon, who had said in his evidence that the accumulation of the night soil that he noticed on the 7th May, appeared to him to be accumulation of that morning only.

"CONTRODICTION EVIDENCE."

So far as the present charge was concerned there was evidence of only three prosecution witnesses, the charge against him being one of allowing the night soil to remain on the premises on the 7th May, so as to be a nuisance, these three witnesses being Messrs. Kamat and D'Souza, the tenants and the Municipal Inspector Mr. Dillon, and the evidence of Mr. Dillon, practically an independent official contradicted entirely the story of the said two interested hostile witnesses, Messrs. Kamat and D'Souza.

Some of his buildings were on the intermediate-water-carriage system, and though they had no flushing apparatus of any kind whatever on the upper floors, still no accumulation of night soil collected in the pans, due to the use of water by Indian tenants at the time they use those closets, a fact which ought to be admitted by the Municipal authorities, who allow the closets an itermediate-water-carriage systems in many chawls with upper floors a fact which clearly indicated that the want or stoppage of flushing did not create a state complained of by the said two tenants in their letter to the Commissioner or in evidence before the Court and further they by the use of a little more water would have kept the whole pan clear had they chosen to do so.

As for the stoppage of the flush, it was due to the defect in the pump, caused by the interference of some of the interested tenants in order to harass him and to bolster up a case against him.

Even if the said pump had gone wrong, and some night soil had accumulated in the pan, it would not justify the Municipality in prosecuting him, for it was a matter of common knowledge that that flushing apparatus would go wrong off and on, and especially in buildings used by a number of tenants of the lower class who do not carefully use the apparatus and again even when the flushing apparatus was in order, such accumulation as complained of, did take place off and on when there was no supply of water given by the Municipality.

It was not the duty under the Municipal Act of the owner of any building to equip the same with a land pump to lift water to the top floors. Under the Act it was the duty of the Municipality to supply water for the water-closets at sufficient pressure and if it fails in its duty for the performance of which it charged the full *halalkhore* tax, it could not transfer that duty to the owner by calling upon him to set up a mechanical apparatus and to work it at a continual and considerable expense, in order to lift the water from the lower to the upper floors.

Two defence-witnesses were then examined: One of them was Harpal Anoo, who was in the employ of the accused and was attending to pump work. The other was Ghella Naran, carpenter, working under Hari Narayen, the mitry, who had given his evidence at the previous hearing.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

RS. 200 FOR RASH DRIVING.

Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting 4th Presidency Magistrate, has disposed of, the case in which Mahabir Ramprasad, driver of motor-car No. 4559 was charged by Inspector Smith with driving his car, on the 3rd of the current month, along Lamington Road from Jacob Circle towards Grant Road in a rash and negligent manner so as to dash into the front portion of car No. 4111, belonging to Mr. Dhanjibhoy Bomonji.

The case for the prosecution was that about 10 a.m. on the 3rd instant Mr. Dhanjibhoy Bomonji was driving his motor-car down Bellasis Road bridge, going from Tardeo towards the Parsi Statue, and when it came to the eastern front of the bridge which was in very close rpoximity to the crossing of Bellasis and Lamington Roads the car of the accused was seen coming up Lamington Road (north) and apparently going in Grant Road direction. Mr. Bomonji blew his horn thrice, but when he saw that the accused took no notice of his warning, stopped his car. Meanwhile, the police constable on duty at the junction seeing the accused's car coming up, raised his hand as a signal of caution, but the car of the accused collided with that of Mr. Bomonji giving it a right turn, and causing it same damage.

The accused denied the charge, and said that Mr. Bomonji was responsible for the occurrence.

The Magistrate held that the accused disregarded Mr. Bomonji's warning as well as that of the policeman and continued driving his car in a most negligent manner. He sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default, to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. It was further directed that the license of the accused be suspended for thre months and that his conviction be endorsed on the license.

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While endorsing fully the suggestion made by Mr. Jehangir S. Makaiwala in your valuable issue of to-day's date to organize a War Loan Lottery of the second issue of Indian War Loan, I would like to suggest that in addition to the five-rupee tickets as proposed, two-rupees tickets should also be issued and the prizes of the latter given in Post Office 5 year Cash Certificates.

Another suggestion in respect to this second issue of Indian War Loan, which, I hope, would certainly be hailed by the public in general, is that Government should consider the advisability of allowing a conversion right to the holders of the previous Government loans, fixing the value of 3½ per cent. loan at Rs. 76 as before, and for other loans at figures which the Government financial advisers may think best to fix.

If the above suggestions were to receive the attention of Government they would certainly go a great way to make the new loan more successful than anticipated.—Yours, etc.,

BHAGVANT VINAYAK NAVALKER.
19 Lower Chendie, Thana.
May 22.

DON'T REMAIN STOUT.

TRY THIS NEW, SIMPLE HOME CURE.

Sufferers from obesity will be interested in the following formula, which has been proved capable of reducing fat at the rate of nearly 1 lb. a day, and which is yet so simple that it can be made and used by anyone. Just get one dram of quassia chips and three ounces of cirola bark extract. Place the chips in a dish and pour a cupful of boiling water over them, letting them remain in it for one minute. Then strain the liquid through a cloth and mix it with the cirola bark extract. This lotion, if applied night and morning for about ten minutes, is absorbed through the pores of the skin and disperses the superfluous fat tissue, reducing weight to a surprising degree without the slightest ill effect.

4072

G. I. P. R. STRIKERS' RELIEF FUND.

SURPLUS TO AMELIORATION OF WORKING CLASSES.

Meeting of the subscribers to the G. I. P. Railway strikers' families' relief fund was held yesterday at Mr. Mavji Govindji's office, Apollo Street, Bombay, Mr. Umer Sobani presiding.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Honorary Treasurer, presented a statement showing that in response to the appeal issued, Rs. 23,435-15-9 had been collected, and Rs. 14,670-14-0 were spent, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 8,765-1-9 as on the 13th December, 1917.

It was resolved to pay Luxman B. Parab Rs. 309-12-0 for services rendered by him and for out-of-pocket expenses.

It was further resolved to pay to Dr. D D. Sathe bills for Rs. 90 and Rs. 40 for out-of-poeket expenses.

The following resolution was then passed:—

"That the balance in the hands of the Hon. Treasurer Mr. L. R. Tairsee, after paying the items passed to-day, be handed over to Mr. Umer Sobani, President of the Society for the amelioration of the working classes in the Presidency, as a free gift for the said Society."

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman.

I. M. S.

EIGHT INDIANS AS HONORARY TEMPORARY MAJORS.

The following notification by the Government of India, Army Department, dated the 17th instant is issued:—

Subject to his Majesty's approval, the undermentioned to be Honorary Temporary Majors, with effect from the date specified:—

1st March 1918.—Raghavendra Row, M.D., Vinayak Narayan Bhajekar, F.R.C.S.E., David Judah, M.D., Gopal Vinayak Deshmukh, M.D., F.R.C.S., Jamshedji Nasarvanji Duggan, Manchersha Dhanjibhai Dorabji Gilder, M.D., F.R.C.S., Ardeshir Koyaji Contractor, M.D. and Shantaram Raghunath Shirgaokar, M.D.

AN ARBITRARY TRANSFER.

Sir,—By their Notification No. 2324 dated 10th April, 1918, the Government have from 10th May last transferred 43 villages round about Erandol from the jurisdiction of the Erandol Civil Court to that of Amalner. This as caused the greatest inconvenience to these villagers, but the transfer seems to have been effected at the mere asking of some officer without even consulting the wishes of the people, whose interests are mainly affected thereby.

The intention of the Government in making this transfer seems to be to make the jurisdiction of the Amalner Civil Court co-extensive with those of the Amalner and Parola Talukas. For the sake of this seeming uniformity, public convenience has been inconsiderably sacrificed. Whether civil justice is administered to these villagers by the Erandol Court or the Amalner Court, is of no consequence to Government, as they don't lose or gain anything in either case. What justification was there for this transfer then?

The Erandol Civil Court is not hard pressed by work, nor was there so long any complaint from any of its sub-judges as to their charge being so heavy as to make this transfer necessary. The transfer has diminished the work of the Erandol Court by nearly one-fourth and its effect will be to make the Erandol judge, a relieving sub-judge in this district. The Erandol Court was not at all consulted in the matter of the wholesale transfer of these 43 villages from its jurisdiction.

The file of the Amalner Court is not lighter than that of Erandol and the Amalner Court therefore was in no need of any additional work being given to it to justify its existence or continuance. The extra work consequent on this transfer is surely to cause a congestion in that Court, necessitating in the near future an additional hand to relieve it.

Except Nandod and 9 other adjoining villages on the Tapti, almost all the villages thus transferred are at a distance of 5 to 10 miles from Erandol and at a distance of 18 to 22 miles from Amalner.

The Government have by this transfer, inconvenienced everybody, pleased nobody except perhaps the officer with whom the idea originated and benefited none except the Amalner pleaders. In such a case, the convenience of the public must firstly be looked to, and as this has not been done in the present case, it behoves Government to set matters right by cancelling the abovementioned Notification at an early date and retaining these villages in the Erandol Civil Court Jurisdiction.—Yours, etc.,

J.

Erandol, May 22.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 23.

The chief interest of the market centered in industrial section where there were buyers for Behar Oils, Howrah Oils, Assam Saw Mills and Surma Valley Saw Mills and all these securities ruled fully firm with a fair amount of business reported. Jute mill shares did not account for much trade prices however were fairly well maintained Cloves being quoted at Rs. 250 and Kamarhatty Rs. 621. There was practically nothing doing in coal shares. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Jainty Central 13-4.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 384-8; Clive (ord) 251, Dalhousie (pref) 116; Fort William (ord) 312; Howrah (ord) 42-8; Kamarhatty (ord) 618; Kanknarrah (ord) 725; Lothian (ord) 236; Northbrook (ord) 53-8; Reliance (ord) 37-4.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank (ord) 302; Alliance Bank (pref) 102; Assam Saw Mills 22; Bengal Brass 29-12; Britannia Biscuits 12-8, Cossipur Cotton Ginning 38-4; Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 17-8; Howrah Oil 68; Indian Iron and Steel Products 2-8; p.; Surma Valley Saw Mills 24-8.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-2 to Rs. 64-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 64-8 to Rs. 64-12.

In the examination of the Ladies' Home Nursing Class, organised by the 1st Ambulance Officer Jamshed D. Kothawala, under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, at Ahmedabad, the following are declared successful:—Sherin Ratura, Nargesh Karaka, Jarbanu Jijibhai, Mani Nathjibhai, Divali Jagjivandas, Mani Khodabhai, Chanchal Mohanlal, Taragauri Hiralal, Ramkore Ambalal, Chandan Chotalal, Jivkore Kuberdas, Prabhavati Sitalshah, Mani Nathubhai, Banubai Jijibhai.

"THE TIMES" ON INDIAN SITUATION.

ATTACK BY CALCUTTA ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 23.

Referring to "The Times" article on Mr. Montagu's visit to India, wired by Reuter, the "Englishman" says:—

"It is pathetic to see one of the leading organs from which the British public are supposed to receive political enlightenment publishing statements which are sufficient to put an end for all time to its old status. There was not the remotest connection between Mr. Montagu's visit and the War Conferences at which further efforts were decided on. Yet "The Times" in the dtpths of its ignorance speaks as though it was not the King's message nor the Prime Minister's nor even the perilous situation in the West and the threat of German aggression in the East that produced the current war enthusiasm, but the presence of Mr. Montagu. From this silly misrepresentation of the whole situation the paper proceeds to argue that there must be no unreasonable delay in producing the fruits of the mission. But the article is really too puerile for serious treatment and when next it wants to talk about constitutional reform being a vital war question, perhaps "The Times" will first of all try to calculate what chance a Home Rule Government in India would have of raising a decent war loan, which happens for the moment to be the most vital war question for India.

The "Indian Daily News" says: "The article shows upon what erroneous information "The Times" article is based, while the interpretation put upon the action of the Government by the Indian papers is greatly at variance with that placed upon it by our London contemporary. As an article written for the edification of the uninformed public at Home, "The Times" article might pass muster, but why Reuter should have considered it necessary to wire a summary out to India is, like many other dementations of Reuter, wrapt in mystery. The conclusion at which "The Times" arrives is somewhat similar to that arrived at by General Smuts with regard to Ireland.

MR. MONTAGU'S MISSION.

"MADRAS MAIL" ON "TIMES" COMMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 23.

The "Madras Mail" in a leading article on the "Times" comment on Mr. Montagu's mission says:—"We are unable to share the opinions regarding Mr. Montagu's mission, which the "Times" expresses in an article, of which, a summary appeared in our cablegrams yesterday. Far be it from us to prejudice the reception of the proposals Mr. Montagu is about to make public. We know nothing of their character, but if the changes recommended are intrinsically good all friends of India will welcome them without references to the circumstances in which they were framed. Nevertheless we hold to the belief that the middle of the great war is not the time to initiate a public enquiry into some of the most important, difficult and contentious questions with which British statesmanship has ever had to deal. We know that despite some artificial calm secured by the release of detenus, the visit of the Secretary of State so far from soothing the country aroused in many quarters hopes that cannot possibly be satisfied and in others, fears not easily to be allayed. To say that "the mission has helped to produce the warm response which the princes and the people of India have made to recent appeals" is to use words without knowledge. There is no evidence that the princes of India as a body desired the visit at a time it was paid, or are specially anxious for democratic advance. The great bulk of the people know nothing of the matter. True intellectuals have been gratified by the enquiry and though a small minority they have their political importance amidst the inert millions of India, but "warm response" from them too-often takes the form of heated insistence on bargain, whereby Home Rule is to be the price of their assistance. Mr. Montagu's mission may be productive of valuable results in spite of errors and displays of weakness which marked the initiation.

MOSLEM SUBJECTS OF THE GAEKWAR.

DEMAND FOR SEPARATE REPRESENTATION IN COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAVSARI, May 22.

The Baroda Raj Moslem Conference opened its sessions to-day in the Luxman Hall amid a crowded house under the presidency of Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan of Sachin, Bar-at-Law, who was proposed to the chair by Nawab Syed Safruddin Husein Khan of Baroda, seconded by Seth Mohamed Umar Chandbhoy Bhoira of Kadi and supported by Edulji Dhunji Kava of Amreli.

The President read telegrams congratulating the Conference on its success. The proceedings commenced with the reading of a passage from the Quran. Peerzada Mir Piyare Saheb, Chairman, Reception Committee, in his speech welcomed the delegates and thanked them for attending the Conference. He exhorted them that before doing anything else, they should strengthen their newspapers, periodicals and schools, which were lacking help. He asked them to open independent schools with state aid and ask the ruler to enact laws for the protection of their religious institutions and sacred places and for giving them the right of separate electorate and for improving their primary and secondary education.

The President, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan moved from the chair a resolution of loyalty to the King and his Highness Sir Sayajirao Maharaja Saheb, which was passed with acclamation. In his address he said Moslem youths were eager to receive education, but, after receiving primary education a number of them were unable to take advantage of secondary education, not to say anything of the utter impossibility of their acquiring higher education, for want of means. The only possible remedy was to found studentships and scholarships and such patriotic work could only be undertaken by rich and generous men of the community. He said the establishment of Urdu schools was also an urgent necessity.

After discussion of the question of the teaching of Urdu the Baroda Muslim Conference proceeded to discuss the teaching of all subjects through the medium of Urdu. It was urged that students should acquire knowledge sufficient for the purpose of speaking, writing and reading works of literature with ease and that the one hour's time allowed for learning Urdu in Government schools should be extended. It was also absolutely necessary that Mahomedan youths should be taught Arabic and to read Qoran Shareef and also to read, write and speak thoroughly well in Urdu. The President exhorted them not to neglect female education which was essential.

HOW FRENCH RESERVES CAMEUP.

"SCRATCH" ARMY'S FINE WORK.

"The Times" special correspondent at French Headquarters describing on April 6 the work of the French reserves which were rushed up on the line between Amiens and Montdidier to prevent a breach in the ranks, says:—

What are we to think of the position at the end of the first assault and the opening stage of the second round in which we find the French Army? Even as regards the final result of the present battle, it is decidedly hopeful, making full allowance for the fact of the unpleasing nearness of the enemy's lines to Amiens and the railway running south. It is hopeful that—to take only the French into consideration—they are in an infinitely better position to resist any forces to be brought against them than they were when first they threw themselves into the struggle. Even supposing, as some people do, that the second shock is to be more violent than the first, that is still true. The French are ready for it.

In those first stages theodds against them were inconceivably great. There were stretches where one regiment had to hold a front of five miles. There were times when three divisions had to stand up against 30. There were flung into the fight as hurriedly as firemen called out to an alarming conflagration in the middle of the night. The blaze spread, and drove them back; but they kept it under, in spite of the fact that in many cases, because of the distance of their stations, they were obliged to fight it foot by foot as they retired before it without their full complement of engines and other appliances. When the General arrived with his Staff in advance of his command at the part of the line which they were to defend, the enemy were so close upon them that one of his Staff, riding forward to reconnoitre ran into a German patrol, and was lost.

By March 28 the line was re-established, three divisions fighting against five times their number in the front line, with 15 more in reserve, who were constantly coming up, so that the enemy's troops were never engaged for more than 48 hours on end, while for the French there was no rest. In the Chateau of Grivesnes the Colonel in command with about 500 men in all, held off an attack of two regiments of the Prussian Guard, which advanced in successive waves supported by deep columns moving up behind them; and, not content with defending, he counter-attacked, and kept the position.

On March 30 one battalion in the line, with a few oddments from other regiments, successfully resisted five attacks of the 9th Division, and reduced the number of efficient men in some of its companies to 20. On this part of the line the battle fought on the last four days of March was one of the great stands of the war. It can with justice be said to have checked the German advance.

More lately, on April 4, on a six-mile front the enemy made another great attack in the Grivesnes district with 12 divisions, and, though the odds in their favour were still at least two to one in the relative strength of the troops engaged, the Germans could advance only about a mile and a half, in course of which advance Mailly and Sauvillers fell into their hands. But yesterday, the French counter-attacked on part of the same front, and retook Cantigny, a little further south, besides progressing at Sauvillers and Nontaine-sous-Montdidier.

To-day when I was on the ground behind these positions—a wide rolling plain of alternate plough and fallow, with red-roofed villages in most of the dips—the bombardment on both sides was rather light, though once a few shells screamed over our heads and fell harmlessly in the fields behind, and every now and then black columns of smoke spouted up from the villages and from other points on the higher wooded ground of the present front. To-morrow all that ground may be a raging furnace.

But hour by hour long black streams—they are blue, though, when you pass close by them, or come upon them halted for a 10-minute spell by the wayside—of men and horses and guns and lorries are constantly converging by highways and byways in all directions on that one point, or rather that one line—the line that bars the way of the German advance behind the present front. And because of what their brothers-in-arms, in far smaller numbers against greater odds have done so far in stemming the tide that rushed in a seething torrent for the first fortnight of the offensive towards amiens, there is good reason to hope that these fresh troops, however strongly the tide may set in the second time, will not only stem it, but roll it back, even if they have to dig themselves in to do it.

THE NEW TWO-ANNA COIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Government have issued a new two-anna coin which is daily coming into greater circulation and replacing the older and the smaller silver coin. Now the new coin is too large for the Public Telephone Slots and consequently it causes great inconvenience for the old coin is getting rarer.

I hope therefore that the authorities will remedy this inconvenience.—Yours, etc.,

JOHN S. D'SILVA.

Colaba Causeway,
Bombay, May 22.

FAKIR EXHUMATION CASE.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE EVIDENCE.

(From our correspondent.)

Mr. F. M. Luce, District Magistrate, Chapra, was the first witness cross-examined by Mr. Norton to-day, when the further hearing of the fakir exhumation case was resumed. Witness said the Police Superintendent told him the first time he saw him in connection with the case, that it was alleged that a Mahomedan corpse had been removed from the grave in the Rai Saheb's compound. The large crowd near the grave consisted mainly of Mahomedans. After the body was taken out of the second grave, he sent for three Mahomedan and one Hindu doctors to ascertain whether it was the corpse. Then the doctors examined the corpse. He was not present, but he was within sight and hearing. He was with the crowd keeping them away. After the examination the doctors, including the Civil Surgeon, communicated their unanimous opinion to him. Until then, he was in doubt. They also communicated the basis of their decision to him. One was that the head was to the North and the face to the West and the natural position of the corpse was in a lying posture. The other was that they found thin layers of cloth round the body. He based his decision on this opinion.

He was not conversant with the Hindu *sadhu* rituals. He was not aware of the passage in the Hasting's Encyclopaedia on Ethics and Religion," Vol. 4, page 442, which said a large number of people practise earth burial in one form or another. The ceremonies are not completed until the bones have been taken up, cleaned and put into a place of final disposal. The shape of the tomb made him think it was a Mahomedan tomb. He had not examined any non-Christian corpse before this. He would not affirm that any *sadhu* would not be buried in a long grave. He had seen marks in the grave to show the body was in a lying posture. He understood that sadhus would be buried in a sitting posture. He was told at a time that sadhus were buried in a sitting posture, but by whom he could not say. He was not an authority on burials and he would not be surprised if instances were given of sadhus being buried in a lying posture. If the corpse was lying with head to the South and face to the East, it would look precisely the same. There was nothing to indicate in the grave, in the field that the corpse had been lying with head to the North and face to the West. He could not remember any determining effort to turn the face to the East, which failed. Detached from all the statements, the only safe inference to draw was that the face of the corpse had light inclination to turn towards right. He was not in a position to say no sadhu's corpse could be wraggled with three layers of cloth. He had not made independent inquiries to ascertain the time it would take for *Nainsook* cloth to disappear in the grave. If both these two concomitant facts the north and west positions of the head and the face respectively and the three lawyers of cloth were not exclusively confined to Mahomedans, then it would not be a legitimate inference that the corpse was that of a Mahomedan.

NO WRITTEN ORDER PASSED.

He had been Collector of the district continuously, since December, 1916. He could not remember having heard of the arrival of any holy fakir, between December, 1916, up to the time of the occurrence. He did not remember having ever heard the name of Rab Shah. He was not told the name of the deceased on that day. He had heard some time during the period of the case that the deceased had been for some time an honoured guest of the Rai Saheb. Before giving orders for re-burying the man in the Rai Saheb's compound, he did not consult Hindus of position in the town. He had no time to do so. If the corpse turned out to be of a non-Mahomedan, he had put in an uninvited guest for eternity in the Rai Saheb's house. He did not pass a written order on the Rai Saheb. The order was passed by him in his executive capacity. When he consulted the Rai Saheb, the latter was drunk and talked a lot of nonsense. All, witness could make out, was that the Rai Saheb said the corpse was neither of a Hindu nor of a Mahomedan. That did not imply that the Rai Saheb admitted that it was the corpse of a Mahomedan. At no time did the Civil Surgeon give to him his opinion that at first he thought it was a Hindu corpse. He did not know if in the Mahomedan paper "Sadakab" a Mahomedan had communicated what had happened near the second grave. He had heard that there was a death of a man in the Rai Saheb's house reported on 4th March, 1917. He had heard that the man, who died was a Hindu sadhu.

Re-examined by Mr. Ahmad Aharafuddin, witness said that three layers of cloth were found on the head and the back. He had come to a definite conclusion, when he saw the grave in the Rai Saheb's compound, that the head of the corpse must have been to the North. Until to-day, he had received no protest from Hindus, since the reburial in the original grave.

Mr. J. E. Bown, Superintendent of Police, the next witness cross-examined by Mr. Norton said he was called by the Inspector during the investigation on the first night, saying it was a difficult matter. His construction of it was the difficulty was due to the fact it was a case between Mahomedans and a Hindu zemindar, following shortly after the Shahabad disturbances.

Witness was then cross-examined about details, and further hearing was adjourned.

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OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

Commencing from Sunday the 2nd June, 1918, copies of the SUNDAY EDITION of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be sold by Street Vendors at ANNAS TWO per copy. Subscribers' copies will be supplied at the usual rate of Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per year to town and mofussil subscribers respectively.

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Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondents are requested to note that no contributions of any kind will be considered unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Contributions which do not conform to this rule are destroyed.

Rejected contributions cannot be returned and are immediately destroyed. Correspondents and contributors should keep copies of their MS. Badly written, illegible or dirty manuscript will not be considered. Correspondents are requested not to send manuscript by book-post with open covers.

On no account will the Editor enter into any discussion either by correspondence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desirable to reply under the heading, "Answers to Correspondents."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A PLEADER".—The story is an interesting one. It is regrettable that you obliged the Collector and Assistant Collector by getting the case settled. Publicity in the courts or the press is the only remedy for Zoolum.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 24th May, 1918.

INDIA ALONE UNREPRESENTED.

We would draw the attention of our readers to the interview which we publish in another column with Mr. K. C. Roy, describing his impressions of a short visit to England, from which he has just returned. Mr. Roy is a publicist noted for his deliberate and level-headed grasp of affairs. He expresses himself, as is his wont, with moderation and restraint, yet the plain meaning of the message he has to give his countrymen cannot be lost on anyone. Fresh from England, and speaking with the authority of an eye-witness, he points out that at this time of supreme crisis, when representatives from all other parts of the Empire are found foregathered in multiform ways in the Mother Country, India alone is unrepresented at the metropolis of the Empire. That fact is as dreary as it is significant. It is the simple truth that at a most vital hour of the Empire's crisis—and reconstruction,—the interests and claims of the Indian people stand to suffer by default through the extraordinary and unconscionable circumstance that there is a stark absence of sufficient and suitable Indian representation in London.

The India Office, it is true, is there,—to represent the Government of India. But the people of India have neither an organisation of their own nor any individual representatives of commanding weight and authority. The result is, as Mr. Roy points out, that, while the British nation itself, irrespective of party, is keenly sympathetic towards Indian aspirations, and anxious to deal fairly and justly by India in the coming readjustment of inter-imperial relationship,—the friends of India, Labourite, Liberal and Unionist alike, are hampered and depressed by the lack of guidance and cooperation from authoritative and competent representatives of India at the centre of the Empire. It they are to succeed in their endeavours to help India, India must help them. It follows, therefore, that it is a matter of first importance for Indian leaders to set about rectifying an omission at once fatal and discreditable. It is equally clear that nothing would better suit the books of the reactionaries and all the open and secret enemies of Indian progress and reforms, than that the present state of things should continue indefinitely.

The full history of the frantic and subterranean campaign that has been in process to that end remains to be revealed. But sufficient lurid glimpses have been afforded into a mysterious and powerful intrigue to make it impossible for any but the wilfully blind not to see that Indian public opinion must resolutely set itself to defeat the conspiracy. The members of the Indian Home Rule deputation were turned back from Gibraltar,—after they had traversed 6,000 miles from the Indian shore, danger zone and all,—and now, coolly and casually, a notorious reactionary and anti-nationalist, in the shape of Dr. T. M. Nair, is allowed to proceed to England! One wonders if even Mr. Fisher's superb sophistry could seek to justify that outrage in the name of "national interest." Dr. Nair's personal potentialities in England as a propagandist are a matter of small concern to us; but what does matter is the unabashed protection and assistance that has been accorded him by officialdom. Meanwhile, we would ask the country to ponder this question: The War Cabinet were led into disallowing the Home Rule deputation from proceeding to England amid circumstances which for the moment we forbear from characterizing. It goes without saying that they did not act on their own spontaneous initiative. It is perfectly clear that the step was taken over the heads of the Government of India. Lord Chelmsford did not prompt it, *who did?*

"SCRAPS OF PAPER"—II.

The other day we drew attention in these columns to the grave injustice that has been done to the Indian officers, both permanent and temporary, of the Indian Medical Service, by the denial to them of their due promotion even after the prescribed period of probation. We reproduced the text of an Indian Army Notification, issued in January of this year, to demonstrate how the promises held out in that Order have never been carried out. This breach of faith, we further pointed out, is causing the deepest resentment among these officers, whose patriotism and devotion to duty, whether in the field or in the various war hospitals, should have earned them the gratitude of their employers instead of the studied discouragement which they find is their lot. To-day we propose to go into further detail as to the strength of the various grades of the Service to show to what great extent the Indian branch of the Service is bearing the brunt of the work at the present day. We may take first the strength of the permanent branch of the Service. According to the latest issue of the Army List, the permanent cadre of the I. M. S. is constituted as follows:—213 Lieutenant-Colonels; 266 Majors; 244 Captains; and 42 Lieutenants, of whom 29 are Europeans by birth and 13 Indians. The total strength of the permanent branch is, thus 765. Excepting the last grade, composed of 42 lieutenants, all the rest were recruited before the war. Now, as to the temporary branch of the Service, the whole of which was recruited after the war, we find that it is constituted as follows:—two Majors; 16 Captains; 34 Lieutenants recruited in 1914, 74 Lieutenants recruited in 1915, 150 Lieutenants recruited in 1916, 381 Lieutenants recruited in 1917, and 18 Lieutenants recruited in 1918 upto April 1st, or a total of 657 Lieutenants. The total strength of the temporary branch is thus 675.

Nearly the whole of this branch of Service is composed of Indians and it is on these Indian members of the temporary branch that, as we have said, the brunt of the war work is falling at the present day. For, the majority of the higher grade officers of the permanent branch are occupying only such civil posts as professors of medical colleges, district medical and sanitary officers, surgeons-general, sanitary commissioners, inspectors-general of hospitals, jails, etc., and such Military posts as officers in command of war hospitals, assistant directors of medical services, and other administrative appointments, while, practically, from the firing line to the war hospitals, the executive side of the work is being carried on almost entirely by Indian lieutenants of the temporary branch. That the permanent cadre of the Service was quite insufficient to cope with the task is demonstrated by the fact that almost an equal number of temporary officers had to be requisitioned by the authorities. A good majority,—one might say about 75 per cent.,—of the temporary branch are on field service outside of India. A number of these temporary lieutenants have won the Military Cross and have in other ways distinguished themselves, demonstrating the fact that given a chance Indian officers can prove their valour and devotion to duty in the same way as officers of any other nationality. It is such a body of men as this that the authorities are treating in the unfair manner we have described.

The Army order we quoted on Tuesday distinctly lays down that lieutenants of both the permanent and temporary cadres who joined the Service before 1st January, 1917, will be eligible for promotion to the rank and pay of a captain after one year's service. There are to-day 13 permanent lieutenants and 258 temporary lieutenants, who all joined the Service before 1st January, 1917, who are denied promotion to the captain's rank in deliberate defiance of standing orders. What can one say of such a policy? All temporary R. A. M. C. lieutenants become captains automatically after one year's service and their names appear in the "London Gazette," in the first issue after they complete one year. Indians, even after 42 months' service, do not find themselves gazetted captains. The monstrous injustice of the whole affair is so patent that we wonder that no one in authority here or at Home has had the moral courage to protest against it and set it right. Moreover, seeing that the majority of temporary lieutenants, who have been engaged, have little chance of being made permanent in the Service at the end of the war, it would be some consolation to them to retire as captains if they are raised to that rank after a year's probation. The larger portion of the R. A. M. C. will, no doubt, be transferred to India at the end of the war. What will be the fate of the Indian lieutenants, who have sacrificed their prospects in the cause of the war, when they revert to their original profession? Government is morally bound to make some sort of provision for them. The present policy of not keeping faith with them is morally unjustifiable. We trust that reparation for the injustice done to Indian officers will be speedily made.

THE POLICEMAN IN THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye moved for greater freedom to teachers in recognized schools, in choosing the text-books, exactly two years ago, but the matter appears to be still under consideration. Red tape unwinds itself very slowly and the matter is not likely to be disposed of for a decade more, especially as it concerns the privileges of bureaucracy. Meanwhile, it may not be out of place to consider the working of these text-book committees that loomed so large in the discussion raised by Mr. Paranjpye. All recognized primary and secondary schools in the Bombay Presidency are now required to select text-books from a list of approved books issued by the Government. The last list was issued in 1914 and since then additional slips have been issued. Sanction of text-books, the Director says in his report, rests with Government which decides each case on the report of the D. P. I. He in his turn is assisted by six text-book committees. It should be noted, however, that these committees never meet and all work in connection with them, says the D. P. I., is conducted by correspondence, obviously a faulty system. Books in English are reviewed in the first instance by the D. P. I., and those in the vernaculars by the vice-principals of different training colleges, who may or may not place the books in question before the committees. The Director himself, who has brought with him a detached frame of mind from Burma, is extremely dissatisfied with "this cumbrous working of the existing system." Government in their anxiety that no school should use an unauthorised book have so much burdened the vice-principals with work in this connection that they had to be relieved of their regular college work. The Director says:—

"To enable vice-principals to cope with the increased work of reviewing and editing, they have had to be relieved of teaching work in the training colleges. The college staff is thereby practically deprived of the officer of the greatest importance after the principal. There seems to be no essential reason why the proper utility of the post should be nullified in this way. It is most desirable that vice-principals of training colleges should be permitted to return to their true duties and should be selected, not for their potentialities as meticulous reviewers" (one of them tried to find out sedition in a book of Algebra!) "but for their knowledge of methods of education and capacity to train teachers?"

Rarely do we find such honest and frank criticism in a blue book and we congratulate Mr. Covernton on it. At the same time we should like to relieve the Director himself of any work in this connection. Surely, this highly-paid officer, whose prime duty it should be to think out new schemes and carry them out, was never meant to read the "Manual of Geography" and "Guide to English Composition." The whole system appears to be quite crude. Cannot the school authorities be trusted to use unobjectionable books in their schools? For this policing and censoring work, six highly-paid officers of Government, who are meant and paid for doing quite another work, are engaged. It is a pity that Government do not realise that the principals of training colleges are over-worked and that they have to entrust duties to subordinate teachers which should, rightly speaking, be done by the vice-pincipals. If Government want the work to be done in the right way let them, if necessary, revive the post of the Reporter on Indian Publications, and entrust him with this task. What has the Educational Department to do with it? The latter post was abolished by Government some years ago. We are quite in sympathy with Mr. Covernton and we hope he will keep his officers engaged in their proper task and not lend them for such duties. All this trouble will be ended, however, if Mr. Paranjpye's suggestion is adopted and schools are left free to choose their text books. Government are welcome to exercise supervision but they should not take upon themselves the obviously impossible task of choosing text books for schools in the Presidency. It is surprising that even prize books and library books are to be sanctioned by Government, at any rate in primary schools. Government are needlessly extending the sphere of their control and doubling their work. Unless we are to take it that the schoolmasters are mere automatons, such scrutiny, control or direction are positively harmful and decidedly injurious in the long run. We can understand the object with which Government have launched on this task but we may assure them that they will defeat themselves in it.

Notes of the Day.

Empire Day in France.

In his New York speech on Saturday, President Wilson expressed his conviction that not one hundred years of peace could have knitted together the greater part of the world as it has been knitted together by the war into a new sense of community of interest and purpose and a new sense of unity of life. How the bond existing between Britain and France especially has been cemented during these years of common efforts and common sacrifices is brought home by the announcement that France is joining the British Empire in the celebration of the Empire Day. While all the Allies have done their utmost to win the war, the contribution of Britain has been greater than that of any other Ally. France, therefore, could not have celebrated the day in a more fitting manner than she has resolved to do, that is, by expressing her recognition of the extent and character of the part Britain has played in the war.

Poland and the Central Powers.

According to a London telegram, authoritative Polish quarters affirm that the Central Powers have concluded a reciprocal agreement for a new solution of the Polish question. We were informed the other day that the Austrian Emperor had curtailed his visit to German Headquarters as a mark of his dissatisfaction at the refusal to recognize Austria's claims in the new partition of Poland. Whatever the truth as to the reciprocal agreement now arrived at, it only brings into relief the fact that the new alliance has placed the seal on Austria's vassalage to Germany. While the Prussian militarists are thus violating all national sentiments, the vast majority of the Polish nation is, however, still loyal to its ideals and demands a united independent Poland, free from the German and Magyar dominance and including the Polish territories of Silesia, Posen and Dantzig.

Austria's Internal Condition.

Extracts from the German papers and information supplied from neutrals have amply shown that the condition of Germany is getting worse day by day and has made it imperative for her to try for a decision. May, it was predicted by many, would be the worst month in Germany as it was a critical month last year. The state of Austria is worse still. It is not an exaggerated description which says that "people often faint in the streets from inanition and it is a common sight to see troops begging bread from the inhabitants." That martial law should have been proclaimed in Bohemia in consequence of the excesses of the starving populations is an indication of the severity of famine conditions. Premier Seidler visiting the striking miners at Prague informed them that the Emperor was working incessantly for peace which was not so hopeless as many thought. That such an assurance should have been deemed necessary sufficiently indicates the direction towards which the minds of the masses in Austria are turning, that is, towards peace that would save them from present misery.

"Love-Making in Public."

We have received an embarassing number of letters on the somewhat delicate subject of "Love-making in Public." This is not the title selected by the majority of our correspondents, but it is a suitably bowdlerised paraphrase of the one mostly favoured. We published one of these letters yesterday and we publish two others to-day, but the subject is one to which we do not propose to extend the courtesy of our columns further. But we fully endorse the protest of our correspondents. Leaving aside all others, the behaviour of certain individuals wearing the King's uniform with stars on their shoulder straps, in this respect, is as discreditable to the service to which they belong as it is odious and offensive to all ideas of public delicacy and decency. The scandal is one which has long been a topic of pained comment in the Indian as well as the European community, and it would be as well if the G. O. C., Bombay, could for once awake from the inertia, which ignores all the excessive drinking and rowdiness which goes on in public bars, and at least do something to put a stop to this particular form of vulgarity.

Women Candidates for Parliament.

There are now, it appears from mail papers, three women before the public as possible candidates for Parliament. Mrs. Philip Snowden and Miss Margaret Bondfield have been chosen for nomination by the I.L.P., and Miss Nina Boyle hopes to come forward as a Suffragist. Of the three, Miss Bondfield, says the London correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette," has been working in a quiet, unobtrusive way that has attracted little attention. She has been a familiar figure at Trade Union congresses for some years past, and has twice been nominated for membership of the Parliamentary Committee. She did not secure election, for the Parliamentary Committee is a somewhat conservative body. Mrs. Snowden is the wife of the member for Blackburn the Civil Service man who became chairman of the Independent Labour Party, although never, in the strictest sense of the term, a working man.

Official and Personal.

Cable advice has been received in Bombay that the Imperial Japanese Government have been pleased to confer upon Mr. R. D. Tata, of Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., the high distinction of the Order of Merit, 3rd class, in recognition, it is understood, of his and his firm's long and intimate connection with the commerce and industry of that country.

At the invitation of the Mahomedans of Poona, Hazik-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan of Delhi, President, Standing Committee of the All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Conference, paid a visit to Poona on Thursday and met all the chief vaids and hakims here with whom he discussed the ways and means for improving indigenous medicine. He also visited several colleges and other institutions and discussed with the authorities of the Fergusson College the prospects of founding a chair for indigenous medicine.

GREAT ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

GERMAN ATTACK LIKELY TO COME FROM N. OF SOMME.

AUSTRALIANS HARASSING ENEMY.

The artillery and aerial activity has assumed great activity on the British front. It is presumed that the German attack will come from the north of the Somme.

The British carried out a number of successful raids on Tuesday night and entered the German trenches at two points S. E. of Arras. There was considerably heavy activity of the enemy artillery near Dernancourt and Nieppe Forest.

The American patrols in Luneville and Toul sectors have been engaged in three fights, in one of which the Germans, who retaliated, were forced to withdraw so quickly that they had no time to take their dead.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 22.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., May 23.

The artillery and aerial activity has assumed great activity on the British front. 150,000 seventy-five millimetre shells are used up daily by three army corps in a certain sector. It is presumed that the German attack will come from the north of the Somme. The Australians are greatly harassing the enemy with a series of minor offensives.

19 BRIGADIER-GENLS. KILLED IN ONE MONTH IN ONE SECTOR.

No fewer than nineteen German brigadier-generals have been killed in this sector since March 21st.

ENEMY RAID REPULSED S. E. OF MESNIL.

BRITISH SUCCESS NEAR HEBUTERNE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22, 10-35 p.m.
Recd 1-20 p.m., May 23.

A British communiqué says, we repulsed a second attempt to raid our positions south-eastward of Mesnil. We made a successful raid in the neighbourhood of Hebuterne inflicting heavy casualties and taking prisoners.

COUNTER-BATTERY WORK AGAINST ENEMY.

DETAILS OF FIGHTING AT LOCRE AND MERVILLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., May 23.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day says much counter-battery work against large concentrations of German guns was carried out during a fine spell, also the bombing of ammunition dumps by our squadrons.

The French success at Locre has manifestly perturbed the German high command considerably judging by the wireless effort to minimise it. Far behind the front the Germans are continuing to train divisions for a fresh effort. Rather more than 150 divisions have been employed in the German offensive hitherto of which nearly half have been in the battle once, one third twice, well over a score thrice and one division four times.

The enemy's counter-attacks west of Merville against the Surreys mentioned in the communiqué resulted in a fierce attack. A violent lifting of the barrage heralded the enemy's approach between the river Borune and the Merville wood. The enemy succeeded in reaching the trenches but every man who scrambled over the parapet was either killed or taken prisoner. A bombing party gained entry on the left of the attack but supports promptly closed in and the Germans were outflanked on both sides. They attempted to bomb their way out but our riflemen had for a considerable time been crouching and sniping them and then the Surreys made a dash and cleared the trench of the remainder of the bombers. We took thirty prisoners and nine machine-guns.

BRITISH RAIDS SOUTH-EAST OF ARRAS.

ENEMY ACTIVITY NEAR DERNANCOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22, 12-35 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 23.

British communiqué says, we carried out a number of successful raids last night. We entered the German trenches at two points south-east of Arras taking fourteen prisoners.

Other raiding parties brought back a few prisoners in the neighbourhood of Locon and Nieppe Forest in the Meteren sector. We took six prisoners northward of Ypres-Comines Canal.

Artillery was active in the neighbourhood of Dernancourt and considerably active eastward of Nieppe forest.

The enemy heavily gas-shelled the sector north-east of Bethune.

VIOLENT CANNONADING ON FRENCH FRONT.

PATROL ACTIVITY OVER AILETTE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22, 4-10 p.m.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., May 23.

A French communiqué says, there was somewhat violent cannonading during the night in the region of Hailles, Senecat wood, Rouvray and Plemrat. There was great patrol and reconnaissance activity over the entire Ailette front.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., May 23.

Last night's French communiqué said. There has been reciprocal artillery activity at different points on the Somme and the Oise.

GREAT BRITISH AERIAL ACTIVITY.

FIELDMARSHAL HAIG'S COMMUNIQUE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23, 1 a.m.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., May 23.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation, Field-Marshal Haig says: We dropped twelve hundred bombs on various targets including the aerodromes near Ghent and Tournai and the billets in the neighbourhoods of Armentieres, Bapaume and Bray. There was much air fighting. We brought down sixteen and drove down two out of control. Three of ours are missing.

There was much mutual night bombing. We dorpped over twelve tons of bombs on aerodromes used by enemy night-fliers, also on billets at Bray and Bapaume. All of ours returned. We brought down two enemy machines by gunfire.

We dropped two tons of bombs on the Chlorine factory at Mannheim causing three large fires and two tons on rail-stations at Thionville and Karthaus. One of our machines is missing. At dawn on Wednesday two formations carried out a long distance raid against an important railway triangle at Liege and dropped twenty-two heavy bombs. The first formation's bombs caused three very large fires which were still burning fiercely three-quarters of an hour later, when the second formation flew over Liege.

Other machines dropped twelve heavy bombs on Mentz rail-stations. All returned.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN ACTION

PATROL ENCOUNTERS IN LUNEVILLE AND N. W. OF TOUL SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 23.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters says American patrols in Luneville and northwest of Teul sectors have been engaged in three fights during the past twenty-four hours.

The Americans at Luneville rushed an enemy patrol, which took refuge in a trench and the Americans took prisoners. Later, the Germans retaliated, but were forced to withdraw so quickly that they had not time to take their dead.

The Americans northwest of Toul drove back a German patrol into its own lines with casualties.

ITALIAN ADVANCE.

STOCCAREODO CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., May 23.

An Italian official message says: We captured the outpost north-east of Monte Divalbella and advanced into village of Stoccarodo inflicting losses on the garrison. There was considerable aerial activity. We brought down eight enemy machines.

GERMAN PLOT IN IRELAND.

EVIDENCE OF COMPLICITY TO BE PUBLISHED.

A SINN FEIN MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 23.

It is understood that evidence of complicity between the Sinn Fein leaders and the enemy is being prepared and will be published shortly.

POLAND BETWEEN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

DEMAND FOR A FREE INDEPENDENT POLISH NATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 23.

An authoritative Polish source states that Austria and Germany have agreed that Austria shall take a large portion of Russian Poland and that Prussia intends to seize other parts, but the vast majority of the Polish nation demands a united independent Poland free from the German and Magyar dominance and including the Polish territories of Silesia, Posen and Dantzig.

EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY IN IRELAND.

TO INFLUENCE POLITICAL SITUATION IN IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 23.

"The Times" correspondent in Dublin says for months past the knowledge that a new conspiracy was maturing has weighed upon the country like a nightmare.

Tangible evidence had been furnished by the fact that numerous private houses have been looted systematically for arms, large quantities of gelignite and other high explosives have been stolen from quarries and warehouses and policemen have been attacked in broad daylight and robbed of their rifles.

Local orators have boasted publicly about the coming defeat of the Allied forces and the emergence of an independent Ireland from the ruins of the British Empire. The intangible evidence has been a subtle subterranean mischief even more sinister than public excitement. Unrest has become even more intense than during the last weeks before the 1916 rebellion. It is certain that the recent epidemic of silver hoarding was engineered to some malignant end.

The correspondent says he has reason to believe that the character and the source of evidence in the Government's possession is bound to have a very important influence on the political situation in Ireland.

A SINN FEIN MANIFESTO.

The "Daily News" correspondent in Dublin says the whole country is quite. The Sinn Fein organisers on Sunday issued a statement that Lord French's proclamation was issued with the sole object of trying to weaken the national will and create panic. Anticipating such action, the Standing Committee of the Sinn Fein nominated substitutes to carry on during the enforced temporary exile of leaders. The country may rest assured that no matter how many leaders are arrested, there will be men and women to replace them. The correspondent adds that the apparent ease with which De Valera was arrested is one of the most serious shocks that the Sinn Fein has sustained. His intimates declared that if he were taken alive he would only be taken wounded, while the rank and file of the movement had a pathetic faith in the invulnerability of their chief. The Sinn Feiners appear to be dumbfounded at what actually happened. The correspondent says the prisoners will not be brought before any tribunal military or civil but will be interned under the Defence of the Realm Act.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 3-45 p.m., May 23.

Commenting on the Irish situation, the "Daily Telegraph" says:—The majority of loyal Britons everywhere have long been convinced that the re-enforcement of law in Ireland was the one thing needful. The supreme mistake of successive British Governments in the past decade has been to allow the British authority and the British law to fall into contempt. We congratulate the Government that, having at length determined to end an open treason, they have cast their net wide and we hope that there will be no more pitiful surrender to clamour for release of the conspirators as political prisoners.

The "Daily Chronicle" urges the Government to bring the principal people arrested in Ireland immediately into an open court and prove their guilt, or if this is inadvisable for military reasons, at least to expedite the publication of the material facts to counter the imputation of political motives and show that the conspiracy charge has serious foundations.

The "Morning Post" says:—Arrests are an excellent step if they are only a step towards the re-establishment of a firm Government in Ireland. The paper complains that the nationalist leaders are left to carry on a seditious agitation against conscription.

The "Daily Express" writes:—Certainly the Sinn Fein plot must be crushed, but we hope and believe that British people will maintain the attitude of friendship and sanity so forcibly expounded by General Smuts. The pledges to the Irish people must be fulfilled.

The "Daily News" says:—The Government have reliable evidence of German-Irish plotting. The only question, Englishmen will ask, is whether the measures have been carried sufficiently far to remove the last lurking danger of the success of the plots, whose treachery would excite equal repugnance in Ireland as throughout the Empire, but the action taken on the less compelling ground would call for unsparing condemnation. Hence it is most important that the charge against those arrested should be formulated definitely without delay and the accused be given a full and fair opportunity of making their defence.

The "Daily Mail" says: We understand that the Government has conclusive evidence against those arrested in Ireland. The new executive acted so swiftly and courageously that many hope the conspiracy has been paralysed. The "Daily Mail" correspondent says it is known that Germany has sent money to the Sinn Feiners, that important information has been conveyed to Germany, that the U boats received oil fuel from the Sinn Feiners and that Germany reckons on a rebellion in Ireland as a means of weakening the British Western front.

The "Times" understands that the Government will immediately publish a part of the evidence against the Sinn Feiners and its authenticity is unquestionable. It is very necessary that they should do so if only to dispel the cloud of sensational rumour which has gathered during the past week. The arrests are only preliminary steps and the Government would be well-advised to disclose at the earliest moment the substance of the evidence on which they were made and follow them up with a formal process. Unnecessary delay would be a real misfortune. Thousands of Irish dupes should know immediately by unquestionable proof that they have been unwitting instruments of a movement supported by German gold. It is natural to suppose that men who find they have been duped will burn to wipe out the stain on Ireland's fair name. "The Empire will look with confidence to the leaders of Irish opinion, political or other, to show that they share this view of their obligations."

NEW AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN.

NEW DEPARTURE IN TAXATION.

GOVERNMENT CONGRATULATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, May 23.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., May 23.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Watt, Federal Treasurer, moved a resolution authorising the flotation of a war loan of eighty million sterling at five centum subject to taxation. He stated that a hundred and sixty-eight million had hitherto been authorised of which a hundred and forty-nine million had been subscribed, mostly free of tax. The Government desired to give the Imperial Government definite proof of its intention promptly to keep the promises regarding the payment of debts. The Success of the last war loan justified the Government in assuring the Imperial Government that the Commonwealth people were solidly behind its promises. The estimated war expenditure for the current year was eighty-four millions and a similar amount was estimated for the next year. Hitherto only ten centum of Australian wealth had been placed in the loans.

Labour leader Mr. Tudor and others congratulated the Government on the new departure as regards taxation.

SINKING FUND ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, May 23.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., May 23.

The Federal House of Representatives has passed a Bill establishing a Sinking Fund of one and half per cent. annually in respect of all war loans.

ENLISTMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, May 23.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., May 23.

Volunteers are enlisting on greatly increased numbers throughout the Commonwealth including many big strong fellows just under twenty-one.

DUTCH SHIPS IN AMERICA.

NOT TO CARRY BALANCE OF GRAIN TO HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 22.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., May 23.

The Government has refused Holland's request that three Dutch ships now in America should be permitted to carry the balance of the grain promised to Holland by President Wilson. The Government has informed Holland that Dutch ships should be sent from Holland for grain.

GERMANS CAPTURE DUTCH STEAMER.

FOR WANT OF GERMAN SAFECONDUCT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 22.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., May 23.

The Germans have taken to Swinemuende the Dutch Government steamer Megrez bound to the Baltic from Rotterdam, in ballast, on the ground that the vessel had no German safeconduct.

INDIA ALONE UNREPRESENTED.

MR. K. C. ROY ON AN IMMEDIATE NEED.

Mr. K. C. Roy, of the Associated Press, who has just returned to India from England, was interviewed by a representative of "The Bombay Chronicle" as to the impressions and experiences of his visit.

"The journeys in these days of war can never be uneventful," said Mr. Roy, "but I cannot tell you anything, as it is prohibited under the defence of the Realm Act. I cannot ask people to go to England now, but those who go take immense risks and should go only in response to the call of duty."

Asked as to the war situation, Mr. Roy said he could only tell what he saw in England. "Every Londoner is optimistic and believes that, however serious the checks, the Allies will 'muddle through' in the end, and secure a suitable peace. The present German offensive had stimulated recruiting and even the Pacifists," said Mr. Roy, "are offering themselves for service. I may give an example which will show the situation. One of Lady Willingdon's nephews—quite a youth—who was a pacifist has, since the new offensive began, offered himself for service and has gone to sea as a common sailor in a mine-sweeper. The raising of the age-limit, too, has been popular and I have seen some of the new battalions in Parliament-hall fields and I am confident that even the corps of old city clerks jocularly called the Corps of Cripples will give an excellent account of itself while on active service". Making a digression on a matter on which he evidently feels keenly, Mr. Roy said: "I am sorry that the Delhi Conference has not adopted some form of conscription or given the Viceroy a mandate to resort to it by ordinance if required."

Food Problem.

Proceeding he said:—"You want to know something about the food difficulties. Lord Rhondda's scheme for rationing food has been a success, which will ultimately secure the adequate mobilization of food stuff for the army. The Londoners are cheerfully submitting to the rationing of meat, sugar and butter and you rarely hear a grumble. The food departments are working well and some of our well-known friends, including Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, are working in the Food Ministry."

The Political Position.

"The political position in England at the present moment," Mr. Roy continued, "is not very clear. Just before the new push began arrangemments had been practically completed for a new election towards the Autumn on the basis of the new Franchise Act, and circular letters had already been issued by some of the candidates. It is difficult to say just now when the election will take place but it must come on before the year is out. It will see an entire revolution in the present party system and also probably the birth of a fourth party—Tory Democracy or Centre, under the leadership of the Prime Minister. The Labour Party is sure to do well and as Mr. Lansbury told me, Labour is bound to occupy the same position in the new arrangement as Mr. Parnell did in Gladstone's second administration. It seems to me highly probable that the present Parliament will not be called upon to deal with the new reform proposals regarding India, and therefore our interest in the coming election is very great."

India in England.

Questioned regarding the position of Indian political workers in London, Mr. Roy remarked: "I must make it quite clear that there are no real Indian workers now in England. I had the advantage of attending a meeting of the British Committee of the National Congress and their considered demand is that there should be an Indian deputation in London which should also undertake the reconstruction of the Committee which is without a President since the death of Sir William Wedderburn. The Home Rule League is the more active body and some of its most prominent members told me that the want of a few Indians to regulate and coordinate their efforts for advancement of Indian reform proposals on proper lines was keenly felt. Then there is the Theosophical Society, which takes great interest in Indian affairs and three ladies particularly—Mrs. Ransone, Mrs. Greenside and Miss Wilson—are giving special attention to Indian affairs. They too want some guidance from Indians on the spot."

India Alone Unrepresented.

"At the present moment London is full of people from all parts of the Empire except India. Go where you will, you will find Australians, Canadians, New Zealanders, but you will rarely meet an Indian. India practically occupies at the present moment a back-seat in the parlour of the Empire and if India is to gain her position as an active and worthy partner of the Empire non-official Indians should be there during the crisis. The only representation of India that I saw was when I encountered a group of the Burmese Labour Corps at the House of Commons on the last day of the session. The spectacle had doubtless its own significance, but it also gave one food for thought."

The Reform Proposals.

Asked as to the reform proposals, Mr. Roy sayd:—"I have already told you much will depend upon the new Parliament. You have Mr. Montagu's brilliancy and the absolute confidence of the War Cabinet in Lord Chelmsford. That will not suffice, you must work out your own destiny in London."

A Dignified Bore.

"As regards Lord Sydenham, he is sure to oppose any proposal which may emanate from the long-heralded reform scheme. I have very good reasons for stating that his movement has made no impression in London especially upon the statesmen in and out of office, but they have got pleaty of funds, are diligent and they mean to fight on. It is the duty of our leaders to provide the antidote. Lord Sydenham though personally popular, is looked upon as a sort of dignified bore in the House of Lords."

Advice and Warning.

Concluding the interview, Mr. Roy offered a word of advice, and of warning: "In the reconstruction of party politics it will not do for us to identify ourselves with any special group of politicians, but our leaders should make efforts to enlist the sympathy and active co-operation of all. Mr. Baptista has done splendid work in interesting the Labour Party but we want workers in London who will equally win over the Liberals as well as the Unionists. These parties are in process of new formation and the oportunity thus presents itself to educate them on India in a thoroughly practical and business-like way. The opportunity is one that should not be missed."

INSURRECTION AT AIDIN.

DESERTIONS BY TURKISH TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, May 21.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., May 23.

An insurrection has broken out at Aidin in Asia Minor and is extending to Menemin. Two thousand Turkish troops sent to Manita to quell the disturbances deserted. Numerous desertions are also reported from the coast garrisons. Esad Pasha of Janina has been entrusted with the repression of the movement.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AND EMPRESS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 21.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., May 23.

The Austrian Emperor and the Empress were ceremoniously welcomed by the Sultan, the ex-Khedive, Sheikh-ul-Islam and a crowd of notables at Constantinople on the 19th. They drove to the Yildiz Palace where they held a reception.

NEW SOLUTION FOR POLISH SITUATION.

CENTRAL POWERS CONCLUDE RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., May 23.

Authoritative Polish quarters affirm that the Central Powers have concluded a reciprocal agreement for a new solution of the Polish question.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN BOHEMIA.

OUTBREAKS IN MANY TOWNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., May 23.

A telegram from Berne says that the "Slovenski Narod" states that martial law has been proclaimed in Bohemia in consequence of the popular excesses and many have been imprisoned. The estates of Prince Fuerstenberg, the Kaiser's friend, have been plundered and the building burned.

Outbreaks occurred at Pilsen, Nachon and other towns. Seidler visited Prague in North Bohemia and informed the striking miners that he hoped that the Ukrainian food supplies would enable Austria to pull through till the harvest. He promised to consider the reduction of working hours and said that the Emperor was working incessantly for peace which was not so hopeless as many thought.

EARTHQUAKE AT LA SERENA.

NUMEROUS CASUALTIES REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 23.

A telegram to "The Times" from Valparaiso says a violent earthquake took place at La Serena on the 20th. Many important buildings were destroyed and it is believed that the casualties are numerous. The shock extended over a large zone and was felt at Valparaiso and Santiago.

SEVEN MORE V.C.'S.

THRILLING ACTS OF HEROISM.

TYPICAL STORIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 23.

How acts of individual heroism helped to hold line during a recent battle on the west front is told in the "Gazette" announcing the award of seven Victoria Crosses, all to British regiments.

One recipient was killed and three others probably killed. Each story reveals repeated acts of gallantry of the highest order.

Captain Thomas Pryce, (Grenadiers).—He led a house-to-house attack in a village and personally killed seven Germans. The next day when surrounded with forty men he repelled four enemy attacks killing many Germans and then the enemy brought up field guns and commenced knocking the trench in and gradually worked to within sixty yards of Captain Pryce and his little party who still held out. Then the enemy brought up reinforcements. Captain Pryce now had only seventeen men and had been holding out all day. Ammunition was exhausted but he determined that there should be no surrender so he led the men forward in a bayonet charge and was last seen in a fierce hand-to-hand struggle against overwhelming odds. The official account concludes, "With forty men he held back an enemy battalion for ten hours undoubtedly stopping the advance through the British line and thus greatly influencing the battle".

Second-Lieutenant Buchan, (Argyls).—He was isolated but resisted all day constantly exposing himself under terrible fire. Ultimately, the enemy got close in and shouted to him to surrender but Lieutenant Buchan replied 'to hell with surrender' and shot the foremost enemy and fought his way back to the support line where he held out till dusk. He refused to go to the dressing station saying that his place was with his men. Owing to an unexpected flank withdrawal it was impossible to send the order to Lieutenant Buchan who was last seen holding out against great odds "His gallantry, self-sacrifice and utter disregard for personal safety during two days' very severe fighting accord with the highest traditions of the British army."

Private Counter, (Dorsets).—He was with his company without cover on a shell-swept slope and it was necessary to discover the enemy strength. Private Counter saw five runners one after another killed in trying to get this information, then he volunteered, got it and got back. This enabled his commander to organise a counter-attack which regained the whole position won by the enemy. Subsequently Private Counter carried back no fewer than five messages under heavy barrage to company headquarters.

These stories are typical

ATTEMPTED RAID ON PARIS.

BOMBS DROPPED IN SUBURBS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22, 12-30 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 23.

A French communique says enemy aeroplanes were reported approaching Paris last evening. We kept up a violent barrage and our airmen went up. The enemy dropped bombs in the suburbs, resulting in material damage and some casualties. The enemy did not reach Paris.

Our artillery brought down one enemy machine.

AIR RAID ALARM IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 22.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., May 23.

The air raid alarm was given last night. The "all clear" signal was given at one this morning.

CASUALTIES IN SUNDAY'S AIR RAID.

44 KILLED AND 179 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., May 23.

The Press Bureau states that the casualties in Sunday's air raid in all districts now total 44 killed and 179 injured.

BETTER PROTECTION AGAINST AIR-RAIDS.

CHANCELLOR QUESTIONED IN REICHSTAG.

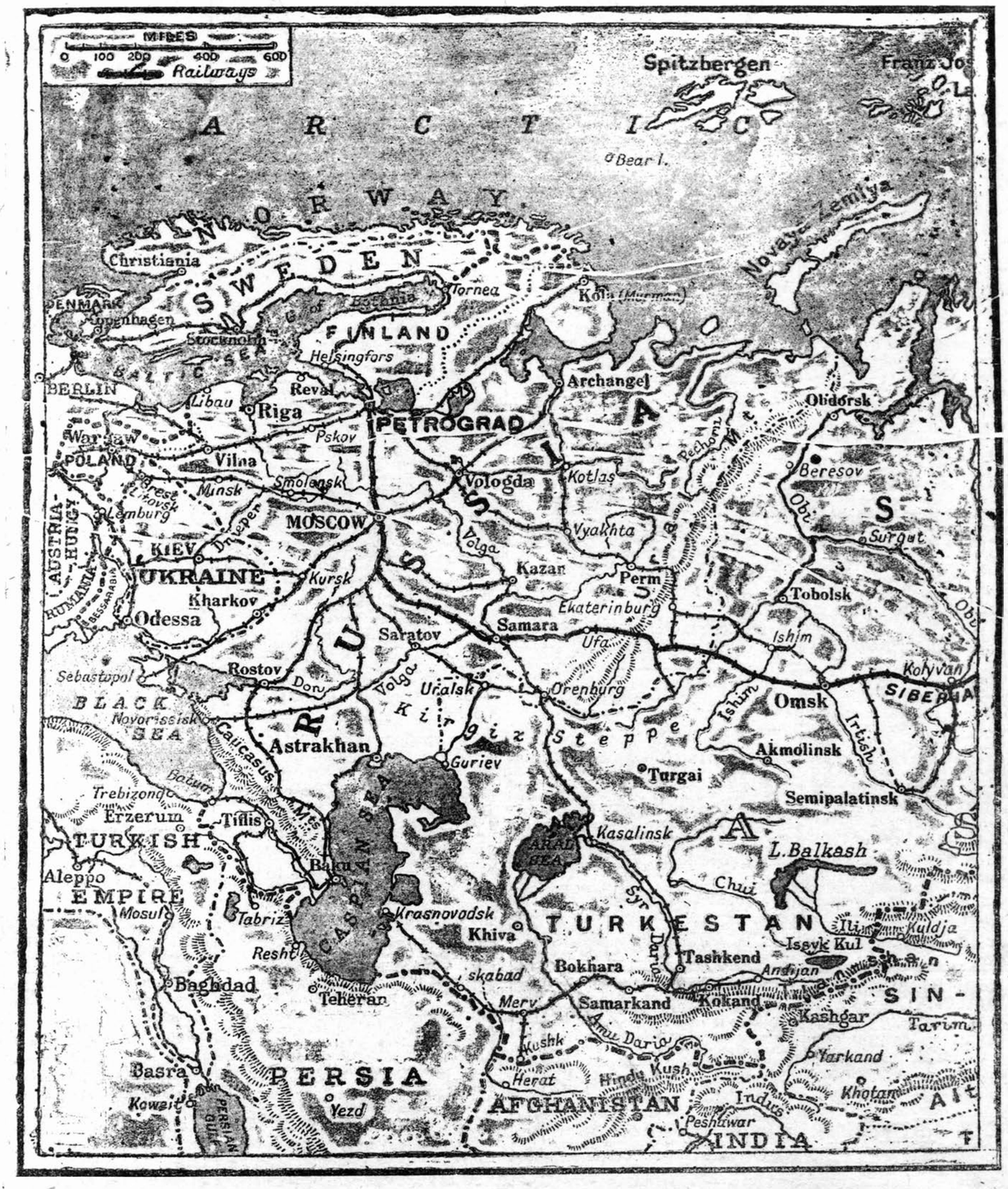
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 22.
Recd 1-20 p.m., May 23.

The "Volkszeitung" states that a Reichstag member Keickhoff questioned the Chancellor as regards better protection against air raids and asked if the Chancellor was prepared to end this senseless murder of women and children by international treaties.

SECOND BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

During the absence of Mr. Kumbhare, Jt. Honorary Secretary, Mr. S. S. Mehta and Mr. J. M. Mehta have been authorised to collect funds which might be sent to the Office of the First Bombay Educational Conference, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GERMAN MENACE IN THE EAST.



Map showing the possible route to the borders of Afghanistan and Persia. Note the railway which runs direct from Rostov to Khuski within a few miles of Herat.

PROHIBITION OF DUTCH SAILINGS.

DUE TO GERMAN PRESSURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., May 23.

The reasons for the prohibition of sailings from Holland are not known, but it is assumed to be due to German pressure.

THE INDRAPRASTHA GIRLS' SCHOOL, DELHI.

The Fourteenth Anniversary of this school took place on the 20th. Many old scholars were present and many who were unable to attend sent their loving "Ram Rams" and some small gift as a token of their continued interest in their old school. The proceedings commenced with Havan, then followed an interesting programme of Hymns by all classes, and addresses by teachers, and papers by the elder girls. The History of the school and its vicissitudes and difficulties were shown byy some, the love and devotion of the teachers by others, and others again held forth the ideals of the School. Some of the old scholars had taken festival collection books and one staunch-hearted girl proudly handed over to the Lady Superintenden the sum of Rs. 15 (fifteen) which she had gathered from her friends. Apart from this the offerings amounted to Rs. 78.

BROACH SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual meeting of this Association was held on Monday the 20th instant at the Sir Shapurji Barjorji Broacha Hall, when Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, President of the Association and Collector presided. Khan Bahadur Adarji M. Dalal read the report of the work during the year and Home Nursing Certificates to girls and First Aid to the Injured. Certificates to the beatmen and Customs' servants and plague essay prizes were given away by the President.

PROVISIONS OF CHINO-JAPANESE TREATY.

AGREEMENT ON COMMON ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 23.

A telegram from Peking says the Chino-Japanese Treaty signed on the 16th May provides that the two governments with a view to meeting the danger of German penetration in the East shall decide in common agreement on a footing of perfect equality upon mutual help in the region where common action is necessary.

The Chinese authorities undertake to facilitate the task of the Japanese in the occupied territories, while the Japanese undertake to respect Chinese sovereignty and local customs and evacuate Chinese territory immediately the operations are ended. Chinese troops may be employed outside national territory.

Both the Governments will come to an agreement regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway whether the line should be utilised in the course of the operations.

NEW GIANT GOTHA.

ITS STRUCTURE AND CAPACITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., May 23.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring to-day, says the following are the particulars of a new giant gotha bombing the plane which the Germans employed in the latest night raids in France and England. It has a wing spread of forty metres, is driven by three motors each of three hundred horse-power, it accommodates nine passengers, but on raids the crew number five or six in order to carry more bombs and patrol; and it carries about two tons of bombs including one of about a ton weight containing eighty-five kilos of explosive. Owing to the difficulty of machines of such a size landing at night, there will probably be a high proportion of losses through accidents.

SCARCITY IN PETROGRAD.

POPULAR OUTBREAK APPREHENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 23.

A telegram from Moscow dated the 13th says: The distribution of bread in Petrograd has ceased and been replaced by potatoes. Flour is not obtainable. Popular outbreak is apprehended.

A great fire is reported at the dock station at Archangel.

Soviet soldiers broke up a Mussulman Mass meeting held at Kazan to protest against the dispersal of the Mussulman National Assembly.

The Central Committee of the Cadet party has passed a resolution in favour of continued loyalty to the Allies and opposing asking for German help to reorganise Russia.

Detachments of General Dutoff's anti-Bolshevik cossacks have entered the Government of Samara.

MR. DILLON DEMANDS PUBLIC TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 23.

Mr. Dillon interviewed in Dublin said, "We are all waiting to know the grounds of the charge. Unless prisoners are put on trial the Government cannot expect America or the world to believe the statements put forward. I have no opinion until I know the charges, as I am not in the counsels either of the Sinn Fein or of the Government."

Other arrests of Sinn Feiners are expected in Dublin.

DESIRABILITY OF PUBLIC TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 23.

The "Daily Chronicle" reiterates the desirability of a public trial of those arrested in Ireland or the immediate publication of evidence of the conspiracy. It says the fact that they were arrested under the Defence of the Realm Act, suggests that a trial is not contemplated.

The paper adds that such a decision requires explanation, otherwise the effect on Irish opinion will be bad.

AMAZING AERIAL ACTIVITY.

SPLENDID FRENCH OPERATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., May 23.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters telegraphing yesterday said: Brilliant days and moonlit nights have evoked an amazing outburst of aerial activity. While fighting planes carry out hundreds of patrols over the enemy lines and are busy mapping and photographing the German defences and directing the fire for the gunners, farther afield bombardment squadrons scatter bombs by hundreds on the enemy lines of communication and nightly other squadrons drop scores of tons of explosives on railway stations, depots and cantonments.

From the 15th to 18th May the French fighting planes carried out 581 patrols, engaged in 105 duels, destroyed thirty-seven German aeroplanes, forced six more to land damaged in their own lines and burned six balloons. During the same period our observation planes executed over a thousand flights including long distance reconnaissances as far as Meziers and Friedrichshafen, while bombardment squadrons dropped a hundred and sixty tons of bombs on military establishments and especially aerodromes.

On the night of the 15th May alone a hundred and twenty machines raided on St. Quentin, Jussy and Ham and the following night a hundred machines operated in the same region causing fires and explosions. The operations of the past days illustrate the extraordinary development of air warfare and skill with which our pilots have solved the difficulty of manoeuvring in large numbers.

On the 16th May and the following day the machines bombed the German aerodrome at Cappy setting fire to aerodrome sheds and causing widespread damage. The Germans are powerless to protect themselves.

Other German aerodromes on the battlefield were attacked by fifty French machines simultaneously with similar results.

Italian and American squadrons are co-operating in a number of these expeditions with remarkable success.

LATEST CABLES.

MR. DILLON ON SINN FEINISM.

HIS FAITH IN ALLIES' CAUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, May 23.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 23.

Mr. Dillon interviewed in Dublin by the Associated Press correspondent, after condemning the Government's Irish policy, denied that Nationalists embraced Sinn Fein ideas which, he asserted, were wrong and foolish and bound to end in defeat and disaster. He reiterated the Nationalist adherence to Mr. Redmond's declaration that the Allies' cause is the cause of freedom throughout the world and declared that one of the great forces which had been the root cause of Ireland's troubles recently had been the unlimited financial support accorded to Sinnfeinism from New York.

GERMAN ATTACK ON RUSSIAN SHIPS.

RUSSIA'S COMPLAINT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 23.

A Russian wireless message complains that Germany is not only attacking Russian warships in the Black Sea but that the German submarines are shelling Russian ships even with the wounded on board. It pathetically requests the Russian Ambassador in Berlin to enquire whether a sailing ship may proceed to Norway for fish without fear of capture.

SULTAN AND EMPEROR KARL AT DINNER.

FORMER'S "DESIRE TO END THE WAR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 23.

The Sultan toasting Emperor Karl at a gala dinner in Constantinople spoke of his desire to end this murderous war.

The ladies of the Imperial Harem were present in a special waiting room at the reception by Emperor Karl and the Empress. This is and innovation in Turkish social life.

KUHLMANN ON AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 22.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 23.

Kuhlmann interviewed in Vienna by the "Tageblatt" said: "Precisely as the alliance of 1879 was the bulwark of the European peace, so the renewed and deepened Austro-German alliance will be the foundation of the world's peace."

LOSS OF PARCELS AT SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., May 23.

The Postmaster-General announces the loss at sea through enemy action of parcels mails posted at Singapore between the 12th and the 19th January, at Penang between the 4th and 22nd January, at Malacca between the 14th and 18th January and in the Federated Malay States between the 3rd and 20th January. Only a few letters dated the 17th to 19th January from Singapore, and the 21st to the 22nd January from Penang, specially superscribed by senders as to route were lost.

MERCANTILE SHIPPING LOSSES.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES FROM U. K PORTS IN APRIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 23.

The Admiralty announces that 220,709 tons of British and 84,393 tons of neutral merchant shipping were lost in April owing to enemy action and marine risk, compared with 555,056 and 338,821 tons respectively in April last year.

The Ministry of Shipping announces that excluding coastwise and cross-Channel traffic, the tonnage of steamers over five hundred tons entering and clearing from the United Kingdom ports in April was 7,040,309.

'A PROFOUND MISCONCEPTION OF GERMAN PSYCHOLOGY."

LORD ROBERT CECIL ON UNITY OF COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22
Recd. 1-20 p.m., May 23

At a luncheon at the Mansion House to commemorate the third anniversary of [illegible]'s entry into the war, Lord Robert Cecil said the Government were constantly criticised by well-meaning people, who said, [illegible] the Allies would only use conciliatory language to us. the Germans would hold out a hand to Germany. That was a profound misconception of German psychology. Our duty at present was to maintain and increase the military effort, not to allow anything to interfere with it and bind the alliance closer. The unity of command could be fully effective, if it represented the will of the people. (Loud cheers.) Above we must not forget the principles of justice and freedom for which the Allies were fighting.

Burgoyne's

SUPPLY DRUGS & CHEMICALS TO HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA

are well acquainted with the trying conditions of the climate, which are responsible for so many ills, the chief of which is

LOSS OF VITALITY.

The symptoms are various, such as weariness, mental exhaustion, faintness, brain fag, and worst of all sleeplessness, which is so common during the hot summer nights but

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There are two kinds—the Sweetened (Lime Juice Cordial), and the Unsweetened (Prepared Lime Juice). The requirements of the War Office, British Red Cross Society and Y.M.C.A. for the B.E.F. and Hospitals are so urgent that supplies of ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL must be curtailed to the general public so long as the urgency exists. Should your dealer, therefore, be unable to supply, try a bottle of the Unsweetened Lime Juice at the same price and sweeten to your taste. ROSE'S LIME JUICE is an excellent preventive of Malarial Fevers, and is always

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING,

but be sure you get ROSE'S —there are imitations.

LABOUR AND PEACE.

MR. SNOWDEN'S CALL FOR A NEW GOVERNMENT.

The Independent Labour party's Conference at Leicester opened on April 1st with Mr. Philip Snowden's address as president. It set a moderate tone, which was maintained all through the day, says the "Manchester Guardian's" correspondent. There was a significant coolness in the reception given to the extremists, who criticised the party Executive for not welcoming the Bolsheviks and for admitting a few ex-Liberal pacifists to the list of Parliamentary candidates. Towards the end of the day the Conference reached the proposals for reframing the party constitution. The alterations are all in the direction of widening its basis and shedding the doctrinairism which has clung round it since the early nineties. Taken together with Mr. Snowden's hint of a Lansdowne-Socialist coalition, they mark an interesting development in the policy of the party.

Mr. Snowden's address dealt with the ebb and flow of the peace movement during the last twelve months and with its immediate prospects. The reason for the rejection by the Allies of all overtures from the Central Powers he found in secret commitments. Peace negotiations were impossible so long as the aims of the secret treaties were pursued, and their repudiation was the first and essential step before peace negotiations could be entered into. Allied statesmanship was in the main responsible for the war situation to-day. The incredible ignorance of our Government had lost Russia.

If the Allies, he continued, had joined in the Brest negotiations the peace treaty would have had a very different character. The terms Germany had imposed were such that a victorious Power would always impose, but there was no finality in them. The treaty was only a truce, inconclusive and temporary. The next few weeks would in all probability provide the greatest opportunity of the war for an appeal to reason and common sense. When the acute stage of the battle was past and a deadlock was reached once more, when the futility of these stupendous efforts and incalculable sacrifices was realised, surely that great body of opinion in all the belligerent countries which desires peace would be able to speak with practical effect. The present Governments of Great Britain and France could never make peace. (Loud cheers.)

OUR GOVERNMENT MUST GO.

Our Government must go, and its fall could bring with it the equally impossible Government of France. A Government must follow with clean hands, which would appeal to the peoples of the Central Powers over the heads of the military rulers. With a Government like that the end of the war would be near. Mr. Snowden admitted the difficulty of turning out the Government by an adverse vote, but suggested that their position would become intolerable if a strong Opposition could be developed in the House of Commons.

Discussing the *personnel* of an alternative Government, he said that by the division in its ranks Labour had missed its opportunity and made a Labour Government now neither possible nor desirable. Whatever its *personnel*, the next Government could only be one pledged, in Lord Lansdowne's words, to explore every avenue which might lead to peace. Personally, he would not hesitate to support any Government set up for that purpose, even if at its head was a statesman of aristocratic and Tory tradition. The supreme interest of an immediate honest peace transcended all personal or party considerations (loud cheers),—for this war must stop. (Renewed cheers.)

Mr. Snowden was re-elected president of the party. The Conference loudly cheered a message of greeting sent by Mr. A. Fenner-Brockway on behalf of the 40 members of the Walton Prison branch.

The Conference accepted a resolution regarding with indignation the attempt to reintroduce, under the guise of the Defence of the Realm Act regulations, the old C.D. Acts, and calling on the Government immediately to withdraw the order.

RECRUITS FROM LIBERAL RANKS.

One of the most interesting discussions of the day concerned the recent adhesion to the party of pacifist Liberals. It was announced that Captain E. N. Bennett, Mr. C. Roden Buxton, and Dr. R. Dunstan had been added to the list of available I.L.P. Parliamentary candidates. Some delegates objected to the selection of men who had been members for less than twelve months.

The President said none of the three gentlemen had asked to be nominated as a candidate. Under the new constitution of the Labour party the I.L.P. ceases to have direct representation on the Executive Committee, and is only allowed to nominate members for election by the general body of the Labour party. Some resentment was expressed at this provision, and there was a strong minority feeling against making any nomination, but it was finally agreed that Mr. F. W. Jowett's name should go forward.

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KAMINIA OIL (Regtd.)

This oil contains pure precious ingredients. It stops hair falling out, stops itching, prevents dandruff, stimulates new growth and restores faded hair and to its natural colour.

It is also very efficacious to Businessmen, Brain-workers, and students as it keeps the brain cool, memory refreshed and scalp clean. Besides it is exquisitely perfumed. For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in the Mysore Exhibition. Use it once.

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1918

NEW INDIA DIARY

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SAFETY RAZOR BLADES RESHARPENED.

Gillette, Clemak, Auto &c. any sort keen as new Re. 1-2 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick (Hollow Ground) Blades As. 4 each. Razors As. 8 each. All Post Free. Electroplating and Surgical Instruments repairs done. MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows St., Op. Taraporewala, Bombay.

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are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

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Order a piece To-day and mark what you save in the long run. Hundreds have already tried.

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The grilling heat the sleepless nights the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

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The secret **VANHELLER**

A vanila flavouring cheaper than vanila but far superior to it.

2½ oz. bottle, As. 10.
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Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

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Tramways carry me.
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Brain and Nerve Builder.

I. THINK

—You can know me.
Buy me and try me.
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ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

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Government of India Finance Department.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The whole of the cash subscriptions received will be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War as part of India's £100 million contribution.

ISSUE OF

5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1921
Repayable on the 15th September 1921 at Rs. 100 per cent.

5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1923
Repayable on the 15th September 1923 at Rs. 100 per cent.

5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1925
Repayable on the 15th September 1925 at Rs. 103 per cent.

5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1928
Repayable on the 15th September 1928 at Rs. 105 per cent.

AND OF

Post Office 5-Year Cash Certificates

Free of Income-tax.

Principal and Interest secured on the Revenues and Assets of the Government of India.

War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928.

ISSUE PRICE :—Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for.

INTEREST :—Payable half-yearly at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum on the 15th March and the 15th September.

Advance interest from the date of purchase to the 14th September 1918 will be paid at the time of purchase of Bonds.

Advance interest from the date of purchase to the 14th March 1919 will be paid at the time of purchase on Bonds purchased through the Post Office after the 14th September 1918.

SPECIAL RIGHTS :—War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928 will be accepted at par during the currency of the Bonds as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to any future long term loan issued by the Governmentof India, whatever rate of interest is attached to such issue.

Interest on War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928 will be income-tax free but will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax is levied on other income and will be liable to super-tax.

FORM OF SECURITIES :—War Bonds will be issued in the form of (a) Inscribed Stock Certificates, or (b) Promissory Notes. These will subsequently, if desired, be exchanged, free of cost, for Bearer Bonds when the latter are available.

If no preference is stated by the purchaser, War Bonds will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock Certificate.

Promissory Notes will, in order to avoid delay, be issued in the first instance in as few separate pieces as possible, but these will later on be exchanged free of charge for pieces of such denominations as may be applied for. A single Stock Certificate will be issued for the amount required.

PURCHASE OF BONDS IN THE FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTES AT BANKS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

1. War Bonds in the form of promissory notes, in denominations of Rs. 100, or multiples thereof, can be purchased from the 3rd June 1918 to the 14th September 1918 on payment of the amount due

(a) without formal application, at the Head offices, or any Indian branch of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and

(b) on application, at the office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, ot any Accountant-General or Comptroller or at any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the purchaser, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

PURCHASE OF BONDS IN THE FORM OF INSCRIBED STOCK AT GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND BANKS.

2. War Bonds in the form of inscribed stock can be obtained in denominations of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof, from the 3rd June 1918 to the 14th September 1918 on payment of the amount due and on application, from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, direct, or through any of the following offices :—

(a) Office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or any Accountant-General or Comptroller ;

(b) The Head Offices, or any Indian branch of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras ;

(c) Any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

PURCHASE OF BONDS AT POST OFFICES.

3. War Bonds in the form of inscribed stock or promissory notes can be purchased in denominations of Rs. 25, or multiples thereof, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000, from the 3rd June 1918 to the 21st December 1918 on payment of the amount due and on application at any post office conducting savings banks business. Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

Bonds purchased through the post office may, if so desired, be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Post and Telegraphs.

PAYMENT.

4. Payment may be made either in cash, or by cheque. In the case of purchases of Bonds at Banks cheques should be drawn in favour of the Secretary and Treasurer or the Agent of the Presidency Bank according as the purchase is made at the Head Office or at a branch of the Presidency Bank. In the case of purchases made at a Government Office or a Post Office the cheque should be drawn in favour of the officer to whom the application is presented.

Payment at post offices may also be made by withdrawal of sums at the credit of the applicant at the post office savings bank.

Payment at Head Offices of the Presidency Banks may also be made in Indian Treasury bills which will be accepted as cash at their face value less a discount calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the unexpired portion of the currency of the bill.

BROKERAGE.

5. Brokerage of one-eighth per cent. will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers by the Presidency Banks on any payment in cash or by cheque made through them for purchase of War Bonds.

Brokerage of one-eighth per cent. will be allowed to recognised bankers and brokers on applications for War Bonds, bearing their stamp, presented to the Controller of Currency or to any Accountant-General or Comptroller, or at any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Brokerage of one-sixteenth per cent. will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers by the Presidency Banks on any payment in the form of Indian Treasury bills made through them for purchase of War Bonds.

POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES
(Free of Income-tax)

FOR

Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 500

PAYABLE 5 YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

ISSUE PRICE

Rs. 7-12, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 38-12, Rs. 77-8 and Rs. 387-8.

6. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates may be purchased at any time at any post office conducting savings bank business subject to a maximum holding of Rs. 10,000 by any one person.

7. These certificates may be cashed at the post office of issue at any time during the 5-year period at rates not in any case less than the amount originally paid for the Certificates. These and other particulars can be ascertained at any post office.

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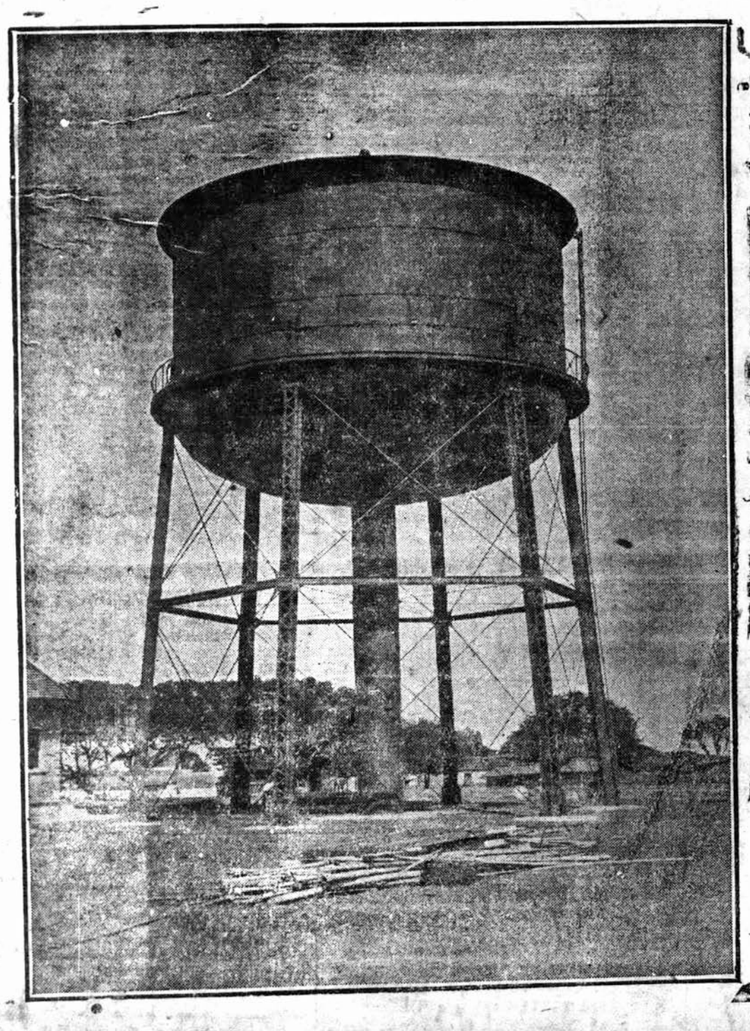

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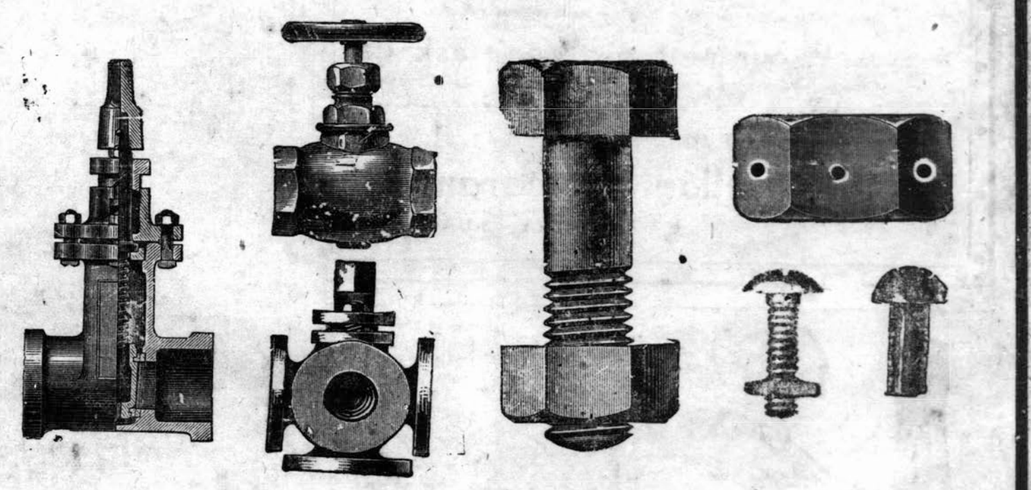

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